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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1970

Established 1887



S TALK—Martin Kenner (left), who describes himself as chairman of the committee to defend the Black Panthers; Donald Cox (center), self-styled Black Panther marshal; and Jennifer Dohrn, sister of Bernardine Dohrn, the ex-student activist is on the FBI's Ten Most Wanted list, holding a press conference in Beirut.

Barred by Egypt

Leary and Panther Friends Evicted From Lebanon

By Joe Alex Morris

BEIRUT, Oct. 27 (AP)—A combined force of Lebanese and Egyptian security forces today evicted Timothy Leary and his associates from their two-story apartment in Beirut. The group, which included several Black Panther Party members, had been in the apartment for several days. They were evicted after a confrontation with local authorities. The group was seen leaving the apartment in a state of confusion.



Timothy Leary

4 Russians Fly Plane To Turkey Claim They 'Seek Freedom'

ISTANBUL, Oct. 27 (UPI)—Four Russians landed at the Turkish Black Sea military airport at Sinop today about a small aircraft, officials announced. The Russians told Turkish officials they were "seeking freedom."

The aircraft had been on a flight to Sevastopol, in the Soviet Union. Officials identified the pilot as Alexander Manchikov, 50. The passengers were university students Nikolai Gintov, 20, and Vitali Pozdnyakov, 21, and worker Yuri Darbinov, 38.

They said the students had applied for political asylum. The pilot and the worker still were being questioned. A search of the twin-engine Czechoslovak-built aircraft revealed no weapons, Turkish officials said. The aircraft was used on Soviet domestic commercial routes, they said.

Officials quoted them as saying "they could no longer bear to live in the stranglehold regime of Soviet Russia and decided to seek their freedom." It was the second Soviet craft to be diverted to Turkey in two weeks.

In the first one, on Oct. 15, two Lithuanians succeeded in forcing a Soviet airliner to land in Trabzon, about 200 miles east of Sinop on the Black Sea coast. A hostess was slain and two crew members were wounded.

Extradition Demanded MOSCOW, Oct. 27 (AP)—Soviet airline representatives called on Turkish Ambassador Enad Bayraktarov today to demand extradition of a Lithuanian and his son accused of hijacking an Aeroflot plane last Oct. 15.

The official news agency Tass said they made the demand "on behalf of all Aeroflot workers." The Ankara government has not yet announced whether it plans to grant the hijackers' request for political asylum. The two are accused of hijacking an airliner carrying 51 people from Batumi, Georgia, forcing it to fly to the Turkish Black Sea port of Trabzon. A stewardess was shot dead and the pilot and navigator were wounded.

The Soviet press has been conducting a vigorous campaign against the hijackers, claiming they are criminals, bandits, murderers, thieves and embezzlers who have already served time in Soviet jails for a long list of misdeeds. Initial reports here said the Russian aircraft still unidentified, was shot down by Turkish radar and then asked for permission to land.

Moscow Denies Knowledge MOSCOW, Oct. 27 (AP)—A Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman said tonight he "knows nothing" of reports that another Soviet plane had been hijacked to Turkey.

EEC Lets France Negotiate Trade Pact With N. Vietnam

LUXEMBOURG, Oct. 27 (AP)—The European Common Market Council today authorized France to open talks with North Vietnam for a four-year trade agreement.

The EEC authorized France to open trade talks with Romania next year. The Common Market countries have agreed that they can continue to negotiate treaties individually until the end of 1972 with countries where foreign trade is handled by the state—that is, Communist countries. After that date, the negotiations will be handled by the Common Market organization itself. Meanwhile, permission to undertake negotiations is given by the council.

British Taxes Are Cut In Surprise Tory Move

\$800 Million Drop Is Set In Spending

By Anthony Lewis



OFF THE RECORD—West German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel (left) conferring with British Minister of European Affairs Geoffrey Rippon in Luxembourg yesterday.

Common Market Moves to Halt Protectionist Trend in the U.S.

By Jonathan C. Randal and Richard Norton-Taylor

LUXEMBOURG, Oct. 27 (UPI)—The Common Market, in a gesture to head off passage of the protectionist American trade bill, indicated willingness today to absorb more Japanese textiles if renewed U.S.-Japanese negotiations on "voluntary" bilateral limits succeeded.

The proffered compromise was contained in an otherwise tough, yet flexible, note approved by the six-nation organization's foreign ministers and delivered to the Brussels-based U.S. mission to the Common Market.

An official communiqué, issued by the foreign ministers meeting here, said the Common Market was "ready to make its contribution to finding constructive solutions to concrete problems which exist in certain industrial sectors."

In another passage clearly hostile to the trade bill, the communiqué expressed hopes that "each of the big partners

of world trade will abstain from taking actions likely to compromise progress achieved in the field of freer trade and endanger efforts undertaken to allow developing countries to increase their export revenues."

But the note itself warned that the Common Market was "ready to take the necessary measures to safeguard its interests" were the renewed U.S.-Japanese talks—expected to resume shortly in Washington—to fail or were Congress to vote

the trade bill into law after reconvening Nov. 16.

Common Market officials have complained that the bill would affect \$800 million worth of its trade with the United States in shoes and textiles alone.

The compromise followed the broad lines for a settlement which were suggested last month by Nathaniel Samuel, U.S. Deputy Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, as a way to avoid a full scale

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Britain to Speed Changeover In Farm System for EEC

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

LUXEMBOURG, Oct. 27 (UPI)—The British government announced today a speedier-than-expected changeover in its system of farm support to align with the system in the European Economic Community.

The announcement was made both in the House of Commons and in Luxembourg, where chief Common Market negotiator Geoffrey Rippon met with the six at the beginning of a more active phase in the four-month-old talks on British entry into the trade bloc.

Mr. Rippon and the foreign ministers of the six member states agreed today to open discussions on all the key issues before the end of this year and to try to have them resolved by the middle of 1971. While today's meeting advanced the pace of the talks, it succeeded also in deferring the only major controversial question to come up so far, the

French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann has taken the tough position that transition periods for industry and agriculture must be of the same duration. The British have asked for six years to adapt their agriculture to the common agricultural policy of the six and for three years to adapt their industry to the common external tariff.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Guatemalan Air Chief Abducted; Regime Takes 'Drastic' Steps

GUATEMALA CITY, Oct. 27 (AP)—Guatemalan authorities today arrested two sons of former President Jorge Zavala and a son of a former provincial chief, Asaad Bucaram, in exile in Panama.

Last week, after the explosions of two home-made bombs in the vicinity of Government House, the regime unleashed a series of countermeasures. At least a hundred persons—mostly students—were reported arrested. Gen. Roldan Sandoval, recently promoted, was one of the most active promoters of the June 23 movement that turned Mr. Velasco Ibarra, a civilian, into a dictator with the backing of the military.

In Guayaquil, authorities reportedly arrested two sons of former President Jorge Zavala and a son of a former provincial chief, Asaad Bucaram, in exile in Panama. Last week, after the explosions of two home-made bombs in the vicinity of Government House, the regime unleashed a series of countermeasures. At least a hundred persons—mostly students—were reported arrested. Gen. Roldan Sandoval, recently promoted, was one of the most active promoters of the June 23 movement that turned Mr. Velasco Ibarra, a civilian, into a dictator with the backing of the military.

Arrests closed were closed and high put under military control. Several are reported arrested in Guayaquil and other cities. Today the army sent to the workshops of the El Tiempo and El Comercio and of El Telegrafo and of newspapers in the country, preventing their publication.

Nobel Prizes: Argentine Chemist and French, Swedish Physicists

By Bernard Weinraub

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 27 (UPI)—Nobel Prizes were awarded today to an Argentine chemist who has explored the nature of sugar, and to two physicists for independent research in magnetic behavior.

The 1970 Nobel Prize for Chemistry was awarded to Luis F. Leloir, a French-born Argentine who teaches at the Institute for Biochemical Research in Buenos Aires. The Physics Prize will be shared by Prof. Louis Neel of the University of Grenoble and Prof. Hannes Alfvén, who now teaches at the University of California in San Diego.

In issuing the coveted prizes today, the Swedish Royal Academy of Sciences cited the three winners for separate and highly complex research that has had an impact ranging from medicine to computer use to space exploration.

Today's announcement concluded the 1970 Nobel Prizes, each worth \$78,400, this year. Winners will receive the awards



Luis Leloir

from King Gustavus VI Adolf of Sweden in ceremonies in Stockholm on Dec. 10, the anniversary of the death in 1896 of Alfred Nobel, the Swedish-born bachelor who amassed a fortune with his invention of dynamite.

As in recent years, today's

announcements were read by Prof. Erik Rudberg, 68, permanent secretary of the Royal Academy of Sciences, outside a second-floor chamber of the academy in the wooded Stockholm suburb of Frescati. The announcements by the white-haired physicist followed closed-door meetings of the 100-member academy, which must approve the recommendations of a five-member committee of experts in each field.

3d Announcement Speaking slowly, Dr. Rudberg said: "The Royal Academy of Sciences has decided to award the 1970 Nobel Prize in Physics to Prof. Hannes Alfvén of Kungliga Tekniska Hogskolan (The Royal Institute of Technology), Stockholm, for fundamental work in magneto-hydrodynamics with fruitful applications in different parts of plasma physics, and to Prof. Louis Neel of the University of Grenoble for fundamental work and discoveries concerning anti-ferromagnetism and ferrimagnetism, which have led to important applications in



Louis Neel

solid-state physics. The prize will be shared equally between the two." Dr. Rudberg then quickly left. Ninety minutes later, he reappeared. This followed another meeting of the academy to approve the winner in chemistry. Dr. Rudberg said: "The Royal

Academy of Sciences has decided to award the Nobel Prize for Chemistry in 1970 to Prof. Luis F. Leloir of the Institute for Biochemical Research, Buenos Aires, for his discovery of sugar-nucleotides and their role in the biosynthesis of carbohydrates."

Dr. Rudberg, answering questions, described the work of the three scientists as "theoretically very complicated." "Dr. Leloir's work involved the chemical processes in which sugar is broken down into simple carbohydrates," Dr. Rudberg said. "For decades we have been well informed about the process of biological carbohydrate breakdown and its catalysts, but it was not until his discoveries that the mechanisms of all the syntheses of compounds belonging to the carbohydrate group were clarified."

He said that Dr. Leloir's work has had "extensive consequences" in physiology and medicine, especially in studies of the bodily breakdown of starch and sugar.



Hannes Alfvén

In the citation on Dr. Leloir's work, the Swedish Academy said: "His work and the work inspired by him, has given us real knowledge in wide fields of biochemistry, where earlier we had to resort to vague hypotheses."

Ali Stops Quarry In Return to Ring

Muhammad Ali returned to the ring Monday night by stopping Jerry Quarry in the third round of their scheduled 15-round bout in Atlanta.

The former champion, looking sharp in his first fight in 3 1/2 years, cut Quarry's left eye near the end of the third round and the loser's trainer requested the bout be stopped rather than risk further damage to the eye.

Ali, also known as Cassius Clay, had his title taken away out of the ring after he refused induction into the U.S. Army.

Details on Page 13.

Project to Cost \$60-70 Million

Battle by Computer Is Goal Of Army in Electronics Test

By Drew Middleton

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (UPI)—An electronic battlefield, where sensors and "people sniffers" plot up hostile movement, infrared beams guide infantry to the enemy and computers evaluate combat information, is the goal of an ex-

U.S. Reduces West Pacific Carrier Force

SAIGON, Oct. 27 (UPI)—The U.S. Navy said today that it has cut its aircraft-carrier strength in the western Pacific to the pre-Vietnam-war level as part of President Nixon's Vietnamization program.

Naval sources said the return of one carrier to the United States would not much affect the Seventh Fleet's fighting capacity in the war zone.

Communiqué from Phnom Penh meanwhile said Cambodian troops broke up a Viet Cong attack with air strikes 14 miles east of the capital.

Cambodian government forces stalled for six weeks at Tang Kank, 52 miles north of Phnom Penh, were about to take the offensive again, a military spokesman said. Reinforcements have brought the number of troops in the Tang Kank area to 20,000, he said.

Red Cutback
In South Vietnam intelligence reports indicated the Red switch in strategy in the Saigon region toward "protracted warfare" has involved a major troop cutback.

Guerrilla strength in the 11-province region was estimated at no more than 3,000 men, a decline of more than 50,000 since American and South Vietnamese units drove into Cambodian frontier lairs last May and June.

Many of the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong units once active around Saigon were now reported in Cambodia, where South Vietnamese troops have launched three large operations in as many days.

Only 3 Carriers
The Navy announcement said the number of attack carriers assigned to the Seventh Fleet had been cut from four to three with the departure of the Bon Homme Richard, which sailed for the United States ten days ago.

At the height of the U.S. bombing of North Vietnam and Communist targets in Laos and South Vietnam, the Navy kept five carriers in the western Pacific, with three normally in Vietnamese waters.

A Navy spokesman said that since the Seventh Fleet does not operate carriers anywhere else in the Pacific except off Vietnam, it still will be possible to keep two carriers off the coast most of the time, with a total of up to 180 planes.

This would mean a reduction in fighting capability of no more than 10 to 15 percent, naval sources said.

Wind Blew Generals' Plane Off Course, Diplomats Told

(Continued from Page 1)

the inspection trip when the plane strayed about 50 miles further east across the Soviet border.

The consular officers, Richard E. Combs Jr. and Peter B. Swier, told the embassy by phone that Maj. Russell told them in the presence of Soviet officials that in mid-morning last Wednesday he was making his landing approach to Kars when a strong gust of wind lifted his light aircraft over a cloud bank. When he found a break in the clouds, he looked down and saw a town he thought was Kars, Maj. Russell reported.

Maj. Russell, the spokesman said, had never flown to Kars before and had to rely on his maps. The train tracks and the position of the airfield convinced him, he told the consular officers, that he was over Kars and so he landed. The spokesman said that he had no further details on the landing.

The consular officers, receiving permission to visit the detainee, flew from Moscow to Yerevan, the capital of Soviet Armenia, and were taken by car to Leninakan. The four officers were living in what was described by the spokesman as a "guest house."

There apparently was no Soviet effort to isolate the men from each other or to separate the Americans from the Turk.

The military officers told Mr. Combs and Mr. Swier that they were feeling fine, were in good health and were being well-treated, the spokesman said.

After the meeting of several hours, the two consular officers returned to Yerevan, where they are awaiting Foreign Ministry per-

Summit Attained
KATMANDU, Oct. 27 (Reuters)—A Japanese climber and a Nepalese Sherpa have reached the summit of Dhaulagiri One, one of the world's highest mountains, the Nepalese Foreign Ministry said yesterday.

Tetsuji Kawada, 32-year-old teacher at Tenkayama high school in Osaka, and Lalpka Tensing reached the 28,110-foot summit on Oct. 20.

tensive research program under way in the U.S. Army.

Gen. William C. Westmoreland, Army chief of staff, believes that the new electronics technology has brought the Army to the threshold of a new concept of the battlefield that may be as revolutionary in warfare as the introduction of the helicopter or the tank.

The Army's tests are expected to cost between \$60 and \$70 million over the next five years.

The overall practical objective is an Integrated Battlefield Control System that will take over most of the battlefield intelligence functions served from the earliest times by the patrol.

This system's development from present tests, some staff officers predict, will force a reorganization of the field staff system introduced into the Army by Baron Frederick William von Steuben in the Revolutionary War.

U.S. Answer?
Professional soldiers contemplating dwindling defense budgets believe that the new system would facilitate the use of the agile shock Army that now appears the only possible American answer to the Communist bloc's numerical superiority.

The Army is enthusiastic about electronic assistance on future battlefields. It will not eliminate the harsh decisions of war, however. The general still must choose his course of action. The infantryman still must seize and hold terrain.

What is expected is that under the new system the collection of information on which the general's choice will rest will be more rapid and accurate, as will the evaluation of the information by computer.

The advantage would be that command, instead of struggling to evaluate a mound of information, could turn the job over to computers. The answers could then be transmitted to commanders at lower echelons, where they would become the military intelligence on which forces were committed to the battle.

Battlefield Situation
Staff officers sketched a hypothetical battlefield situation with IBCS in operation:

An enemy column on foot and in vehicles is on the move. A wide variety of detection devices reports the movement from the enemy's sector. The information is received at combat headquarters and fed into a computer along with information from other areas of the battlefield.

The computer then tells the combat commander, for example, whether the column is entering his area and requires artillery fire or whether it is headed for another sector of the battlefield. The commander will not have to wait while intelligence officers correlate all the information. He can act at once.

The tests are being conducted by a special Army agency called MASSTER (for Mobile Army Sensor System, Test, Evaluation and Review) at Fort Hood, Texas.

For instance, half the prescriptions issued at present are not charged at all because the patient is under 15, over 65, an expectant mother, suffers from a chronic disease or meets various income tests.

The government will introduce a modest new benefit for poor families just over the welfare line. Details of this will come later.

"The impact of the whole package will vary drastically from family to family—and that could determine its eventual political popularity. It will depend on whether people gain more in tax relief than they lose in benefits."

The average industrial worker, earning about \$3,000 a year, pays \$50 a year in taxes now. That would drop only to \$30. The effective tax rate on his gross income would fall from 17.3 to 16.3 percent.

Against that, the worker would pay more for health and other services. When the food subsidy system changes, he will pay substantially more for food.

Those with higher incomes will benefit more on the tax side. A couple with two young children earning \$24,000 a year, for example, would see their taxes fall from \$9,671 to \$9,204—the gross tax rate from 40.3 to 38.3 percent.

A number of items in the Barber program were immediately attacked as "mean," a word used on the floor of the House by Roy

Candidates Dine With Ceausescu
WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (AP)—President Nixon invited Republican candidates from three crucial states to a White House dinner for 102 last night honoring visiting Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu.

They were men he has campaigned for—Rep. J. Glenn Beall Jr., senatorial candidate in Maryland; Nelson Gross, running for governor in New Jersey; and Rep. Thomas J. Meekill, a gubernatorial candidate in Connecticut.

Mr. Nixon had a gold and rock-crystal desk ornament with a large gold presidential seal as an official gift for President Ceausescu. Mrs. Nixon gave a porcelain bird, made by sculptor Edward Boehm—a black-crested grosbeak—to Mrs. Ceausescu.

Turkey Denies Espionage
ANKARA, Oct. 27 (AP)—Turkey officially denied yesterday that the U.S. plane that landed in the Soviet Union with two U.S. generals and a Turkish colonel had any intelligence function.

Meanwhile, the Soviet ambassador to Turkey hinted that Russia is not going to pass up the chance to use Col. Denel's presence in the Soviet Union to pressure Turkey to return two Lithuanian hijackers of a Soviet airliner two weeks ago.

The diplomat said that he strongly doubted that Soviet authorities would seek to bring the four men to trial. He said that the Soviet side would undoubtedly bring unnecessary tension in Soviet-American relations.



IN FROM THE COLD—Bernadette Devlin comes through the rain to take her seat in Parliament after serving a jail sentence for her role in the Londonderry riots.

Britain to Cut Tax Rates In Surprise Move by Tories

(Continued from Page 1)

ment feature of the program. In addition to the unexpected corporate tax cut there will be spending-up depreciation for plant investment. This will replace a system of grants for plants in distressed regions such as Wales.

"It is right," Mr. Barber said, "to take action to break out of the depressing cycle of high taxation and low growth which has bedeviled our country in recent years."

"These measures are designed to give the British nation new impetus, new opportunity and new hope for the future."

Public to Pay
Politically, much attention will be focused on the Conservatives' plan—long-promised—to make the public pay for a number of welfare services.

Dental treatment under the National Health Service will now be charged at half the actual cost, instead of the present flat fees, \$4.20 for any number of fillings, for example. Examination will continue to be free.

Prescriptions, for which there is now a flat charge of 30 cents each, will go up to 48 cents. And later there will be a sliding scale of charges related to actual cost of the medicine, up to a ceiling.

These and other charges will be subject to one large exception: poor persons and those suffering from disability will continue to be free of any charge, and in some cases they will get added payments.

Modest Benefit Coming
For instance, half the prescriptions issued at present are not charged at all because the patient is under 15, over 65, an expectant mother, suffers from a chronic disease or meets various income tests.

The government will introduce a modest new benefit for poor families just over the welfare line. Details of this will come later.

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Commons Cheers As Miss Devlin Takes Her Seat

(Continued from Page 1)

LONDON, Oct. 27 (UPI)—Cheers resounded through the House of Commons today when Britain's youngest parliamentarian showed up in a bright scarlet trouser suit to take her seat.

She was Bernadette Devlin, released last Wednesday from Armagh Women's Prison in Northern Ireland after serving four months of a six-month sentence for inciting riots in Londonderry last year.

Parliament was meeting for the first time since its summer recess. Miss Devlin took today the parliamentary oath she was prevented from taking in June when the new Parliament was formed.

Best Man Available
Mr. Sadat's prime minister, diplomat and elder statesman, Mahmoud Fawzi, is the best man available to pursue a peaceful settlement. He is respected in the West, and if any Egyptian can impress President Nixon with the urgent need to move the Israelis from their hard-line resistance, it is he.

If Mr. Fawzi fails, a whole new political ball game will open up in Egypt.

The Israeli issue has enabled Mr. Sadat to rally the whole country on the policy of continuing along the path laid down by Mr. Nasser. But the jockeying for power in the last three weeks has given the public evidence that this facade of unity will break down if the peace talks do not get moving again.

There has been much speculation in the outside world about the role played in the power struggle by the Soviet Union, Egypt's major ally and supplier of military and economic aid. This is largely discounted here.

"The Russians are interested in a strong leadership and continuation of Nasser's policies," an Arab ambassador said. "The Russians want no internal divisions, he added."

One theory prevalent in the West is that the insecurity of the present leadership will make the Egyptians more amenable to a political settlement of the Middle East crisis and the necessary compromises involved. This is strongly challenged by the Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad.

Mr. Riad points out that only a dominant personality like Nasser could afford to "take unpopular decisions such as the cease-fire agreement on the Suez Canal. If the United States is interested in a stable regime in Cairo and the possibility of better relations between the two countries, it had best leave the fire under the Israelis and get serious peace talks going, he says.

The alternative, as many Egyptian officials point out, is an internal struggle for power in which the extremists would have one major advantage: the presence of Israeli troops on the Suez Canal.

Ex-Federal Agent Sentenced to Life For Kidnapping
LOS ANGELES, Oct. 27 (AP)—A former federal agent, described by prosecutors as a "ladle" man and "master criminal," was sentenced to life in prison yesterday in the kidnapping of a Beverly Hills boy.

Ronald Lee Miller, 39, broke into the house of the victim's mother and took the boy during the morning when his mother appeared in the courtroom. But he showed no emotion when the sentence was read. Miller, an ex-federal Revenue Service agent who drew occasional assignments as a bodyguard for President Nixon and former Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey after the 1967 kidnapping of ten-year-old Kenneth John Young, could have been sentenced to death.

Herbert J. Young, a savings and loan executive, paid a \$250,000 ransom for his son's return in 1967. The money has never been recovered and prosecutors contend it is on deposit in a Swiss bank.

Miller had been convicted of two armed robberies before his arrest March 31 for the kidnapping, three days before he would have been free by the statute of limitations.

James Ray's Brother Held as Bank Robber
ST. CHARLES, Mo., Oct. 27 (Reuters)—A brother of James Earl Ray, assassin of civil rights leader Martin Luther King, has been arrested as a suspect in a \$3,000 bank robbery near here, the Federal Bureau of Investigation said.

John Larry Ray, 37, was arrested yesterday about an hour after the bank at St. Peters, Mo., was held up by three armed men wearing stocking masks.

Podgorny to Iran
MOSCOW, Oct. 27 (UPI)—Soviet President Nikolai V. Podgorny today left for Tehran to begin an official visit to Iran that will also include formal opening ceremonies of the Soviet-built trans-Iranian gas pipeline, the news agency Tass said.

Cairo Regime Faces Test on Peace Talks

Failure Could Start Struggle for Power

By Joe Alex Morris
CAIRO, Oct. 27.—For 18 years, one-man-rules.—What happens next?

Gamal Abdel Nasser left no crown prince behind to succeed him. Unlike either President Tito or Generalissimo Francisco Franco, he could not see the end coming and prepare for it.

Yet the transition to a new era, without the reit (the boss), has gone remarkably smoothly so far, thanks in part to one of Mr. Nasser's failures: the Arab socialist society he proclaimed has not come to pass.

Instead, the 5,000 years of Egyptian tradition persist from the mud villages of the teeming Nile Delta to the upper echelons of government in Cairo. The succession has been smooth.

Thanks to the presence of the Israelis on the banks of the Suez Canal, the inheritors of Nasser's power are likely to have a breathing spell in which to establish themselves. But it won't be a long one.

Critical Decision
The current cease-fire will be extended three months more until early February. But then, President Anwar Sadat will have to make his first critical decision: whether to resume the fighting along the canal.

The Egyptians are openly looking to Washington for help in making his decision. They hope that the United States will, after the November congressional elections, put the squeeze on Israel and get peace talks started at last.

Mr. Sadat is aware that his time is limited. He has asked the present government to stay on in office until the end of the year, when the peace decision must be made.

He knows that the army's patience is being sorely tried: 40 officers were cashiered last July for protesting too vigorously when Mr. Nasser accepted the American peace initiative.

Best Man Available
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Suspect Accused Of Killing Ohta Family Denies It
SANTA CRUZ, Calif., Oct. 27 (AP)—The bearded young man accused of murdering five persons at a luxurious hilltop mansion denies doing a public defender James Jackson says.

Mr. Jackson, appointed by the court to defend John Linley Frasier, said at a news conference yesterday that his client has told him he did not kill the victims and did not know them.

Mr. Frasier, 24, was arrested Friday as he slept in a dilapidated cow shed where he lived, less than half a mile from the mansion where four days earlier five people were found shot dead and thrown into a swimming pool.

The victims were Dr. Victor Ohta, 45, his wife, Virginia, 43, their sons, Derrick, 12, and Taggart, 11, and his secretary, Dorothy Cadwallader, 38.

Mr. Jackson said Mr. Frasier's actions "are not like those of a normal person. He does not understand the gas chamber. And he does not know right from wrong."

The attorney said Mr. Frasier's personality "changed radically" after an auto accident last May in which he suffered a head injury.

Arab Cease-Fire Commission Ready to Leave Jordan

AMMAN, Oct. 27 (UPI)—The Arab truce commission has accomplished its mission in Jordan and should be able to start withdrawing within a matter of weeks, Bahi Ladgham, the head of the commission, said today.

"Life has now returned to normal and there is no possibility of violence similar to the tragedy of last month," Mr. Ladgham said.

(Two persons were killed in Amman today in two separate incidents involving the Jordanian Army and guerrillas. Arab truce officials immediately launched an investigation.)

Mr. Ladgham, who is premier of Tunisia, was sent to Jordan by the Arab chiefs of state, who met in Cairo last month, to head a commission charged with ensuring implementation of a cease-fire agreement between Palestinian guerrillas and the Jordanian government.

A team of some 80 military observers from five Arabic countries has been at work in Jordan since King Hussein and guerrilla chief Yasser Arafat signed the agreement in Cairo Sept. 27.

There have been sporadic outbreaks of fighting between the two sides, but these have gradually decreased.

Mr. Ladgham told a news conference today: "We (the truce commission) have achieved our purpose in a very short time and no longer see any need for further diplomatic and political discussion. 'Implementation of the agreement will take some time.'"

Mr. Ladgham said he would leave for Cairo tomorrow and later would visit other Arab capitals to brief Arab leaders on the truce mission and its work in Jordan.

Britain to Speed Change In Farm System for EEC
(Continued from Page 1)

ment of the shift in the British farm support system as a "practical step toward an enlarged community."

The decision, already envisaged in a British government white paper, means burden of farm support on consumers instead of Treasury. Food prices will rise as a result.

Ever since the post-war corn laws in the 1840s has imported food, low world market prices for farmers so-called payments to bring it up to normal standards.

Mr. Rippon told ministers that this began changing as a result of the 1971-72 EEC to impose levies on cereals, on some meat products, on some dairy products.

He said all imports will be levied by 1974.

Britain joins the EEC, these levies the proceeds from tariffs and a part of revenues from land would have to be paid to the EEC's farm present rules.

3 of 5 in Britain Against Joining EEC, Poll Shows
LONDON, Oct. 27.—Three out of five Britons are against the European Community, according to a Gallup Poll survey today.

The result of the poll, which was conducted by the Daily Mail, showed that only one-third of Britons are in favor of joining the EEC. The poll also showed that 60 percent of Britons are against joining the EEC.

People were asked whether they approved or disapproved of joining the EEC. The poll also showed that 60 percent of Britons are against joining the EEC.

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Keating Greets Mrs. Gandhi and All Is Forgiven
NEW DELHI, Oct. 27 (AP)—Ambassador Kenneth B. Keating personally greeted Prime Minister Indira Gandhi at Delhi airport this morning on her return from New York and learned she was not upset with him for oversleeping last week when she left on her trip to the United Nations.

The Indian Foreign Ministry spokesman said earlier that the ministry had "taken notice" of Mr. Keating's absence. M.L. Sondhi, a member of the Indian Parliament, sent a musical alarm clock to Mr. Keating to make a "personal contribution to save the situation from deteriorating further."

But Mrs. Gandhi told a news conference on her return: "There's absolutely nothing in this at all. I'm sorry so much has been made of such a small thing."

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10/23/70

Consciousness at the Polls

One may quarrel (indeed, it is almost impossible not to) with Charles A. Reich's definition of the three states of consciousness he sees in America today, and especially with the merits he assigns to Consciousness III. Yet it is still possible to be grateful to Prof. Reich for popularizing "consciousness" in "The Greening of America" to indicate states of mind and social perception that defy older descriptions in terms of party, class and cultural alignment.

This is particularly true in this pre-election period in the United States, where so many traditional labels are coming unstuck, and so much rhetoric sounds outmoded. True, off-year elections (that is, elections in which there are no national candidates to polarize the voters) always have seen a rise in the importance of local issues and local personalities. But in 1970, this trend is multiplied, and is accompanied by a disregard for normal party allegiances that suggests a fundamental regrouping within the two major political organizations.

In other words, conflicts of consciousness, in Prof. Reich's sense, seem to be under way, rather than the usual off-year fragmentation over local issues. The President and Vice-President have been campaigning with quite exceptional vigor in an attempt to rally a Congress of roughly similar consciousness behind the administration, with little regard for formal party ties. And an opposition—without the same central focus that Mr. Nixon provides—is shaping up with equal scorn for old niceties of party behavior.

Unfortunately, in the welter of slogans and

oratory, it is by no means clear just how American public opinion is crystallizing. The "social issue"—concern over drugs, pornography, political and racial turmoil, crime—obviously bulks large. So does inflation. Foreign issues—even the Vietnamese war—seem less decisive. But just how the voter will respond to the appeals being made to him on the social and economic questions that affect him most immediately has the prophets guessing.

Nor is it easy to fit the alignments now obscurely taking shape within any Reichian analysis. Relics of the agricultural, small-town past mingle with the newer industrialism, and both are shot through with the hopes, fears and illusions of Consciousness III. The rhetoric of the campaign is, of course, overshooting its marks; heroes and villains are being manufactured for purely political effect. But a troubled America, groping through a swamp of problems it hardly visualized a short dozen years ago, does not seem to be responding with any enthusiasm to either nakedly conservative or plainly liberal appeals.

Even after the votes are counted, it is quite possible that the 1970 election will give political scientists, statisticians and assorted witch doctors a wealth of material from which to deduce their contradictory opinions. An election can determine, with fair mathematical certainty, just who is likely to vote for what in the national legislature. But when a national consciousness is in process of formation, an election is just one of the indices to its development.

Foreign Trade at the Brink

It is a nice question whether the resumption of trade talks with Japan comes at the 11th hour, just in time to head off the Mills anti-trade bill, or at the "13th hour," too late to do any good. Ideally, the two governments could quickly resolve their considerable differences over the coverage, duration and trigger mechanism of "voluntary" quotas on exports of Japanese textiles to the United States. Then the Mills bill, which would start rolling back four decades of trade expansion, could be set aside in Congress or, that failing, it could be vetoed. The President could argue that an agreement with Japan had taken him off the hook with American textile interests, whose appeals for protection he had—mistakenly—promised to heed.

The problem is, however, that protectionist sentiment in the Congress, and resentment of Japan for its own protectionism and its chip-on-the-shoulder attitude, are running very strong—so strong that successful trade talks might not stem the tide. Moreover, the Senate Finance Committee, in a particularly sneaky transaction, is trying to attach a counterpart of the Mills bill (short of the few good features of the Mills bill) to the Social Security Act. That act, of course, would be a very difficult one for the President to veto. So it is not at all inconceivable that the two governments could win the battle and lose the war: the trade talks could succeed but the trade bill might pass anyway. Then other damage-limiting strategies would have to be devised; no one should underestimate how difficult that would be.

This is not a foregone conclusion, and certainly it is no excuse for the two govern-

ments' not pressing their talks very hard and fast in order to show results before Congress takes up trade legislation next month. For the health and welfare of future political relations between Washington and Tokyo, it is vital that they turn away from their mutual "confrontation" tactics of the last 18 months and set a firm precedent for "negotiation" on the economic frictions that are bound to keep arising in the years ahead.

Anyone approaching trade must inevitably do so with a heavy sense that the merits of the issue have long ago been shoved into the ditch by the politics of the issue. A few comments are in order, nonetheless. First, international negotiations are a lousy way to solve the problems of a domestic industry, a sure way to guarantee the application of pressure instead of reason. If American textile needs help, then the need ought to be established by inquiry. The restriction of foreign competition should be the last resort of a troubled industry. Why should the United States undermine its relations with Japan and egg on a worldwide trade war just for the sake of Richard Nixon's political debt to Strom Thurmond?

It has been said that if all the economists in the United States were laid end to end, they wouldn't reach a conclusion. Yet no fewer than 4,000 economists, including the chief economic advisers of the preceding four presidents, have assailed the Mills bill as a "massive mistake"—harmful to American consumers, American exporters, foreign trading partners and underdeveloped countries alike. Is it too much to ask just a few people in Congress to think of things like that?

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

"Gendarmes of the Universe"

According to Mr. Nixon, it is incumbent on America and the Soviet Union to grasp the major problem of war and peace and to give it the only realistic, possible solution: a permanent agreement between the superpowers to become the gendarmes of the universe. Mr. Nixon's speech takes the opposite view from that which Mr. Schumann delivered before the same assembly the day before. The head of French diplomacy precisely contested that there could exist in the world a sort of privilege granted to the big powers' might. This position of France would not have much weight if it was only that of an isolated country. But many other countries also consider that the superpowers cannot arrogate to themselves the right of deciding on war and peace.

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

Nixon seems to have hurt the General Assembly's feelings by making it clear that Soviet-American good understanding was a precondition for a good functioning of the international organization. One wonders why this is considered as "a provocation" in some UN circles. One should, on the contrary, be

grateful to Nixon for sweeping away the hypocrisy of 25 years, for saying aloud what everyone thinks secretly and for inviting UN members to help an indispensable rapprochement of the Big Two instead of blowing on the fire of their quarrels. Of course, a bipolar world is not satisfactory, either politically or psychologically. But one had to admit that the survival of this world now depends on the United States and the U.S.S.R. How much easier the dissolution of blocs that everyone calls for would be if the two superpowers agreed together.

—From Lee Echoe (Paris).

Gromyko's British Visit

Moscow, anxious not to exacerbate its relations with the Americans and to maintain its special relationship with France, has tended to use Britain as the whipping boy for all the West's alleged iniquities. The fact that the government's invitation to Mr. Gromyko, sent shortly after the general election, was accepted so promptly must be seen as an indication that the Kremlin is now anxious to improve its relations with Britain as an essential part of its policy to achieve an East-West détente in Europe.

—From the Financial Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Oct. 28, 1895

NEW YORK—The young Duke of Marlborough, in America for his marriage to Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt, has received scant courtesy at the hands of the American press. His arrest last week for bicycling coasting in Central Park caused a sensation. On a trip West earlier, a group of preposterous reporters got on his tail to report a peck of lies about his doings. He was supposed to have been ogling at chorine girls, drinking and gambling. He has been treated here as a huge joke.

Fifty Years Ago

Oct. 28, 1920

BRUSSELS—Internationalism is rampant in the affairs of the Council of the League of Nations. Not only has an international passport been devised for officials of the League, but the Council now plans to appoint a committee and the usual subcommittees to devise an "international flag" to be flown by the League over the provinces under its control. The design will be the subject of a competition.



A Man Who Lives With Himself

By C. L. Sulzberger

AMMAN—The credo of Jordan's King Hussein, who is now trying to glue together a strife-torn country, is that in the end a chief of state must do what he considers right, regardless of consequences. He feels, therefore, that he had to take the hard decision to confront the Palestine Arab guerrillas when they sought to challenge his rule.

"I don't think it is a matter of courage but of conviction," says the unusually courageous, short, soft-spoken sovereign of a troubled land. "I am convinced of my course. I am committed to it. And once I am committed the question of odds doesn't enter in. It isn't important if the odds appear unfavorable. After all, the basic thing is that one has to live with oneself."

Hussein, who on numerous occasions has had to face down difficult situations by shrewdness and sheer guts, talks regretfully of the latest crisis. Putting a cigarette deep and resonant for so small a man, he says:

"Not an Easy Thing"

"I tried my utmost to avoid the recent disaster but when it did come I had to face it. It is not an easy thing to use force in one's own country but the issue had to be met. Fortunately, the damage caused was limited."

On that point there is considerable argument. The guerrillas or fedayeen unquestionably exaggerated the extent of loss in the recent civil war. The king's men minimize the probable casualties total about 1,500 dead and perhaps 5,000 wounded. This is immeasurably less than statistics bandied about by fellowmen

talking of the "Hiroshima" and "Stalingrad" that occurred. But, despite serious destruction in the Jericho area of Amman where Palestinians concentrate, the capital remains largely intact.

A cease-fire between the royal army and the defeated guerrilla forces now prevails but its value appears tenuous.

The palace courtyard is still filled with armed jeeps and command cars. In quarters where the fedayeen are prevalent, guerrillas wander about with automatic weapons, holing for blood. They talk about Hussein's army with more venom than they talk about the Israelis.

The king insists his pact with the fedayeen "appears to be working" and "I have every confidence that the end result will be establishment of law and order in Jordan. We have begun to build a more united, dynamic, forward-looking Jordan. This is a period of great activity."

The latter asseveration is undoubtedly true. There is "great activity"—not all of it hopeful. When one sees fedayeen womenfolk dancing and chanting dirges around a mass grave or truckloads of recently released fedayeen prisoners screaming "as long as we live we will continue the war," one is not over-optimistic.

Speaks Guardedly

Hussein speaks with great circumspection of foreign attitudes during the civil war, refusing to discuss U.S. and/or Israeli contingency plans. He says of the Russians: "I don't say they played the game," but is less sanguine about the Chinese, commenting: "It looks as if they are trying to get a foothold in the Arab world."

Letters

The American Condition

After reading Prof. Reich's views on the American condition (Herald Tribune, Oct. 23, 1970), it is very difficult to resist turning to well-worn clichés such as life in an ivory tower in view of his acceptance of newer, more fashionable ones. Space limitations inhibit a thorough critique but some of his more blatant non-observations cry for comment.

Older people "have too long left it to the young to carry alone the burden of resisting the unhuman corporate state," says the professor. He says that "real people be allowed to participate in decisions of the state which are supposed to be made by 'remote central managers.' One of the problems of discussing these things by those such as the good professor is that because they have not participated in decisions of their community or in resisting corporate society they assume that their entire generation is as culpable."

Ignorance and a bad conscience are thus excused by a public embrace of the vocal, those who assume only they see evil and therefore only they can be judged as equipped to deal with it, based on their purity of soul, buttressed by an absence of experience.

If the professor seems to find "faces gentler and more beautiful, more smiles, more love," I wonder if he couldn't find as well that some basis of this lies in the society which an older generation has done something to create instead of completely in the newer pattern consisting of gestures made easily but without meaning.

NAT KINGSLEY.

The Election Issues

I would advise Mr. Robert F. Dulin (Herald Tribune, Oct. 23) that, contrary to his delusions, the war in Southeast Asia is, in fact, at an all-time critical stage of lowness; it is just that the media no longer report American casualties. After all, with elections imminent, who wants to be depressed? The situation in the Middle East is distorted beyond belief, since, while protesting Russian-supported violations of the cease-fire, the U.S. continues to ship "a balance of arms" to Israel, as though this were our prerogative. Mr. Dulin says there are no actual political issues on these two subjects. Not for him, perhaps. But what the hell, Americans always have decided the opinions of others in their

own light. The presidential-candidate's options for winning are more depressing than ever: the off-year elections once again reduced to manipulation rather than to truth.

Well, the President can gain his reassurances from visits to "America's Heartland" but will he ever enter Harlem? He can say Vietnam "all but over, but do we accept hundreds of dead and thousands of wounded each week as 'almost over' because the dead and dying are mainly civilians? Read about the administration's response to the recent presidential commissions. Mr. Dulin: read about the economy; read about Mr. La; read about the tacit cooperation of police in all questionable confrontations. Then, talk to us of leadership, of morality, of blame.

ALAN SHEAN.

Reading, England.

The Angela Davis Case

In reply to Mr. Harris's letter (Oct. 22) demanding that the U.S.A. cease putting young people in chains, stop this murder of the youth of the U.S.A., regarding Angela Davis, may I say I think he is very prejudiced? In the picture I saw of Miss Davis being arrested (in the current issue of Express, p. 81) there were no chains; just two rather bewildered-looking young men holding the arms of a very arrogant-looking Miss Davis. Neither Mr. Harris nor I know if she is guilty of the crime she is accused of, but I am sure she will have a fair trial and, if she is guilty, I for one expect the jury to do its duty. If she is not, she will be released. Let us hope, however, that she will not be allowed to teach American young people to hate their President and government.

MELANOR PERREAU.

Paris.

Campaign Funding

In A. Lewis's view, President Nixon would have dealt a blow as democracy by rejecting the bill limiting candidates' expenditures on "political advertising" (Herald Tribune, Oct. 17, 1970). Might it not be argued he would have dealt it another one had he signed it? For what of the freedom of expression if limits are set on the amount of legally raised private money used to circulate opinions? MICHEL GUEDES, Tours, France.

The N.Y. Political Race

Looking for a Home

By Joseph Kraft

NEW YORK—The finale of the political race here in New York has been marked by chops and changes crazy enough to furlow the brows of even the beautiful people.

But beneath all the churning and confusion, there is a constant factor. The underlying theme of the 1970 campaign in New York is the search of the rootless ethnics for a political home.

The rootless ethnics are the Catholics of Irish, Italian, German and East European descent who make up about one-third of the vote in this state. Not long ago they used to be the core of the Democratic party. Such leaders as Ed Flynn in the Bronx, Carmine De Sapio in Manhattan, the O'Connell family in Albany and Peter Grady of Buffalo were carried the state for Democratic candidates as late as 1954.

But even then, the New York Democratic party was being taken over by a liberal reform wing, led by socialites and intellectuals with the backing of the newer minorities—the Jews, the blacks and Puerto Ricans. The reformers repeatedly offended the Catholics by their stands on such social issues as abortion and aid to parochial schools. They refused blacks and Puerto Ricans over the white ethnic groups in such matters as police supervision, housing and municipal jobs.

Worse still, the reformers cut Irish and Italian candidates on the Democratic ticket in favor of liberal Republicans. They voted for Mayor John Lindsay over Mario Procaccino last year; for Gov. Nelson Rockefeller over Queens District Attorney Frank O'Connor in 1968.

In these circumstances the white ethnics also began to pick and choose. But while they voted for Eisenhower over Stevenson, they had obvious inhibitions about going for other Republicans. They by-passed liberal Republicans to vote for a newly established Conservative party in the race for mayor in 1965, and for senator in 1968.

This year it looked as though the rootless ethnics would face the same hangup. In the governor's race they favored Nelson Rockefeller, a liberal Republican going conservative, only slightly over Arthur Goldberg, a regular Democrat going liberal.

On the Senate side, there was genuine hostility to Charles Goodell, an upstate Protestant who had made a spectacular liberal turn of mind. He filled the Senate seat vacated by the death of Robert Kennedy. There was great affection for James Buckley on the conservative side, but doubt as to whether he could win. The more so as there was no very strong

case against Richard Otis Democratic congressman Westchester who had always well with the many Italian Irish in his district.

In this fluid situation, came to play a decisive role. The move was the move by President Agnew and the House to disown Sen. Goodell, a radical and embrace the daisy of Mr. Buckley.

Some orthodox Republican the Buckley camp, and many liberals to move to in sympathy. Ottinger was to compete against Goodell the liberal vote. And as he floating ethnics began to away.

At that point, Rockefeller obliged to break his camp and a hand to Sen. Goodell. They then came forward strong attacks on the governor on drugs and crime that bid for the floating was apparently cut short their chief hate, Mayor I. endorsed Goldberg.

The News Poll

Last Sunday the New Daily News appeared with showing Rockefeller way at the polls. Rockefeller lead the Senate with 37 percent vote against 30 percent for Ottinger and 34 percent for Goodell. Ottinger countered with showing he was in front as for Goodell voters to rally as the only liberal hope.

rumors that he might get Goodell then followed a strong declaration of faith liberal Republican tradition.

As matters stand now, feller is likely to win, probably not by any landslide. Senate race is up for guess is that at the enough liberal Democrat Republicans will desert Goodell Ottinger a narrow victory.

But whatever way the something very important is up for the long run. Polls show a massive move the rootless ethnics away from Democratic candidates. Gov. feller is getting 64 percent Catholic vote, according to York Times survey. Buckley, according to the Daily News, ting more than 50 percent votes of Irish, Italian and Catholics.

What this means is that a liberal party shaped in the image to include both Goodell and Buckley can offer a permanent home to the floating ethnics. Unless the liberals stop even each other up, in other even New York could go native.

The Ayes of Texas

By David S. Broder

most gifted TV candidate in the entire country. He has the aristocratic good looks and the casual, off-the-cuff style to compete with his look-alike contemporary, New York City Mayor John V. Lindsay, who many Republicans now assume will be somewhere on the 1972 Democratic ticket.

He has a good war record and a successful business career behind him. His congressional performance chart is fine for a national race. He is conservative on fiscal matters and, of course, protective of the oil industry, so vital to financing a national Republican campaign. But he has also been a staunch supporter of the progressive new federal, social and governmental reforms Mr. Nixon has been advocating.

His appeal would be more than regional. Unlike Agnew, who has made himself anathema to many Eastern Republicans, Bush—a product of Milton Academy and Yale, whose father, Prescott Bush, was a Republican senator from Connecticut—has strong family and political ties to the East.

He also has great potential appeal to the college students and younger voters among whom Agnew is perhaps the GOP's biggest liability. He has won ten out of ten college mock elections in Texas this fall, besting Hefner by a 5-to-1 margin at the University of Texas. Bush is a Republican senator from Connecticut, and the House Republican task force on the environment and population and the environment

most gifted TV candidate in the entire country.

And—given the publicity furor Senate would provide for his could put a GOP stamp or issues of major concern to voters.

But his biggest political—and his greatest attraction—Mr. Nixon—is simply the fact he is a Texan with a character that vital state. It is his Texas roots that Agnew cannot offer. It is his Texas roots that Agnew cannot offer.

It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of Texas to 1972 public plans. To win re-election, Mr. Nixon must figure on a c at least three of the Big states, as he did in 1968. I of the three he carried last Ohio, seems ready to elect a Nixon is trailing in the presidential race there today.

House strategists think he have a fallback if Ohio's 2 are lost, and Texas—with 25 logical replacement.

Mr. Nixon lost Texas by a smaller margin than he Pennsylvania or New York others of the Big Seven to carry last time. By himself, and perhaps even Paul Fergus in with him would provide strong evidence he could carry Texas for a national ticket in 1972.

And that is why—strange sounds—today's presidential Texas may without exaggeration be a milestone in the presidential elections.

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Americans See Soviet Moon Rocks Zond-8 Returns From Moon to Indian Ocean Splashdown

By James F. Clarity

MOSCOW, Oct. 27 (NYT).—The Soviet Union announced tonight that Zond-8, an unmanned spacecraft, had splashed down in the Indian Ocean today after a week-long mission.

The Soviet press agency said the spacecraft had successfully completed its mission. The program of scientific studies and experiments was fully accomplished. The agency did not claim any extraordinary accomplishments for the mission, which means probe in Russian.

In announcing the splashdown, the agency said that the spacecraft had returned to earth from the Indian Ocean splashdown. The splashdown was scheduled for Oct. 27 at 4:55 p.m. Moscow time. The splashdown was observed by a Soviet ship, the *Chagos Archipelago*, which was in the Indian Ocean at the time. The splashdown was observed by a group of American engineers who were in the Indian Ocean at the time. The splashdown was observed by a group of American engineers who were in the Indian Ocean at the time.

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HOPEFUL—Mrs. Richard Cross, with a Montreal detective the day after her husband was kidnapped.

Hostage's Wife Makes Plea To His Extremist Kidnappers

MONTREAL, Oct. 27 (Reuters).—Police and officials walked anxiously here today for a sign that an emotional appeal from the wife of kidnapped British diplomat James Cross would bring some response from the French-Canadian extremists who are holding him captive under threat of death.

In a personal message broadcast to the Quebec Liberation Front (FLQ) over the French-language radio station CKLM, Mrs. Barbara Cross begged for his release.

She also added a message in English to her husband saying, "You are constantly in my thoughts, and you must know how much I long for your safe return."

It is now nine days since Mrs. Cross or the Quebec government have had any communication from the Irish-born envoy, and the long silence has aggravated fears for his life.

In her radio message last night, Mrs. Cross expressed her hope that "as a victim of circumstances he will be well treated" and begged the FLQ to free him without more delay.

Mrs. Cross was kidnapped Oct. 5 as a hostage for the release of 23 so-called political prisoners held by the Quebec authorities. The last message from him, on Oct. 18, was delivered after provincial Labor Minister Pierre Laporte, another FLQ kidnap victim, was found strangled.

The Quebec government has repeated its offer of safe conduct to Cuba for the kidnappers if they release the diplomat. The Cuban government has agreed to act as an intermediary.

The government offer has been spurned by the FLQ, which has not yet withdrawn its original demand for the release of 23 men held by the government and a ransom of \$500,000 in gold.

Police said they are still questioning two men and a woman arrested in a house in the Montreal suburb of St. Marc, where they also found a sawed-off shotgun and FLQ literature.

Each was released on \$500 bond. Common Pleas Judge Edwin Jones postponed sentencing pending the outcome of two suits that challenge the court's decree barring jury witnesses and other participants from commenting on the case.

Four students were killed by Ohio National Guardsmen on the Kent State campus in May, during disorders connected with protests against President Nixon's sending of U.S. troops into Cambodia. In connection with the disorders, the grand jury indicted 25 persons, of whom 18 have been arrested so far.

Judge Jones cited Mr. Ford and Mr. Frank—who represent opposite views of the jury's findings—after the executive committee of the Portage County Bar Association recommended that both be held in contempt. The committee further called for "severe sanctions" against both men if they were found guilty, including the removal of Mr. Ford from the case and university action against Mr. Frank.

Mr. Ford, 68, Portage County Republican chairman, was quoted as saying Saturday that all of the troublemakers at Kent "should have been shot."

His comment was quoted in an article in the Akron Beacon Journal, which apparently prompted Mr. Frank to turn to call the jury's conclusions "naïve and stupid."

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Salvage Experts Will Attempt To Float Tanker

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The 42,777-ton *Pacific Glory* was under charter to Shell when it was involved in a collision with another tanker, the *Allegro*, Friday night. Five Chinese crewmen died in the explosions which followed. Eight more are missing and are presumed dead.

Charges 'Scare Tactics' Science Unit Says U.S. Leads, Not Trails, in Nuclear Race

By William Beecher

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (NYT).—A scientists' group labeled today as "scare tactics" an extensive advertising campaign by the American Security Council asserting that the Soviet Union has taken the lead in strategic nuclear weaponry from the United States.

The United States is ahead, not behind, the Soviet Union by any important measure of strategic force effectiveness, the Federation of American Scientists insisted in a statement.

Both the federation and the council are nonprofit groups that attempt to educate the public on national security issues. Historically, the federation has stressed the need for arms control measures, while the council has stressed American military preparedness.

At a news conference, Herbert Scoville Jr., head of the federation's strategic weapons committee, said: "I hate to see the American public misled, and led down the garden path."

Ad Campaign Criticized

He criticized the campaign of newspaper advertising and direct mailings by the council that said the Soviet Union was "now ahead of the United States in strategic military power" and that the "gap" was widening all the time.

Early in the news conference it became clear that the two groups were coming to different conclusions by focusing on different numbers—the Security Council stressing the total megatonnage or explosive punch of all strategic weapons systems, the federation stressing the number of warheads and bombs of whatever size that each nation has or soon will have.

Mr. Scoville presented a chart showing that the U.S. has 1,710 long-range missiles and 550 strategic bombers for a total of 2,260 delivery vehicles, compared with a Soviet force of 1,518 missiles and 150 strategic bombers for a total of 1,668 delivery vehicles.

Footnotes to Mr. Scoville's chart acknowledged that the Russians are currently building another 390 missiles.

However, Mr. Scoville pointed out that the U.S. had begun putting multiple independently targetable reentry vehicles (MIRVs) on 500 of its 1,000 Minuteman missiles and 496 of its Polaris-Poseidon missiles, which would bring the American totals to more than 7,000 warheads by the mid-1970s.

The Other View

A chart promulgated by the American Security Council estimated that American missiles could deliver 1,730 megatons of weapons on target, compared to 10,320 megatons for larger Soviet missiles.

Each was released on \$500 bond. Common Pleas Judge Edwin Jones postponed sentencing pending the outcome of two suits that challenge the court's decree barring jury witnesses and other participants from commenting on the case.

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SST Approaches Critical Point Of Development

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (UPI).

The director of the government's supersonic transport (SST) airplane program said it was near the "go-no-go point"—when it would be just as costly to cancel as it would be to continue.

William M. Magruder, director of the office of SST development in the Department of Transportation, added that he was confident Congress would approve the controversial program.

He said design drawings already are being turned out, prototype engines have been built and other expenditures have been made. If the program were delayed now, the cost of reviving the program later would be doubled, he said.

"As a matter of fact, the cost for terminating the program right now would be very close to the cost to continue," Mr. Magruder said. "So we're at a go-no-go point. This is the critical year of building the SST."

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Allende See With Cabin Of Moderates

Coalition Rift Delays Its Announcement

SANTIAGO, Chile, Oct. 27 — Marxist President-elect Salvador Allende will begin his six-term Nov. 3 with a cabinet made up of relative moderates, local sources said today.

Mr. Allende's participation in funeral rites for assassinated Rene Schneider, the army commander, and a last-minute among partners in Mr. Allende's Popular Unity coalition of the announcement of cabinet appointments that had been expected yesterday.

Police say they have caught three of the four direct participants in Gen. Schneider's murder attributed by detectives to right extremists, including young of landed families who sought to block Mr. Allende's inauguration. They killed Gen. Schneider, he resisted, investigators said. They said the killers plan to issue communiques in Gen. Schneider's name from his "rebel" quarters demanding that the congressional Electoral College against Mr. Allende.

Cabinet Line-Up

Political observers said that the cabinet is announced, Mr. Allende's Socialists will hold Ministries of Interior, Mining, Education, the Communists have the Treasury, Labor, Health, and Agriculture. The Radical-Leftist extreme left have the Foreign, Defense, Justice Ministries, and other will be distributed among groups.

Minor parties were reportedly happy over distribution of ministerial assignments. Political said Socialist party chief A. Rodriguez was demanding nomination to the Interior Ministry, controls the nation's police. Mr. Rodriguez early this sought the Socialist nomination himself in a party struggle Mr. Allende.

Search Continues

SANTIAGO, Chile, Oct. 27 — Chilean police and armed continued their search today for a 28-year-old air force pilot sought for questioning in the assassination of the nation's chief.

The target of the search Jaime Jose Melgosa, whose name was distributed to newspaper radio and television stations Melgosa once served in Chilean Air Force.

Among persons held for questioning in the case are 29-year-old agronomist Julio Bouchon, and last week in Argentina; brought Sunday to Santiago; Leon Comella, the son of a governor.

Thirty suspects are in custody although no one has been formally charged with a crime. A midnight-to-6 a.m. curfew imposed on Santiago Province Thursday, remained in force today. There was no indication the army would lift it.

Air Traffic Play Doubles Capacity Over N. Atlantic

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (AP) — The traffic capacity of the crowded North Atlantic skies is going up by 50 percent in all year, John H. Shaffer, FAA administrator, said here yesterday. The increase, Mr. Shaffer would be accomplished by adoption of a new concept, "craft separation," known as "positive separation" for the first time now handle more than a million passengers a year.

As North Atlantic air traffic after 1980, rules laid down by International Civil Aviation Organization in 1953 provided lateral separation between 100 to 120 miles, longitudinal separation above 20,000 feet of 2.0. But this system was only partially successful.

The new concept, he explained, would use one of the lateral and one half of the lateral standards in a staggered configuration to create more lanes in the North Atlantic space. Mr. Shaffer stressed the new system would not raise air safety over the Atlantic.

W. German H Hungarian P:

BUDAPEST, Oct. 27 — West German Economics Minister Karl Schiller said he was optimistic about the norm of relations between the two countries after signing a trade agreement here today.

The trade, economic, and technical cooperation agreement, the first signed between two countries since the 1945-47 Mr. Schiller said that two-day talks that "went the purely economic cooperation Premier János Kádár's realistic forward-looking" in his outlook, a future "steps forward."

UN Elections Held
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (Reuters)—Japan, Argentina, Italy and Belgium were elected to two-year the Security Council, Jan. 1.

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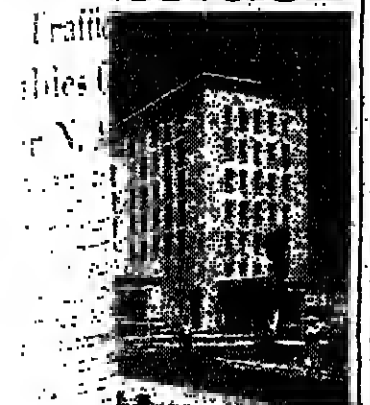
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Oct. 27—"Sweet
Charity" is the latest Amer-
ical to risk. Parisian
on and from the rap-
ception that greeted
at the Théâtre de la
on opening night it has
ly made the perilous
leap. In this case,
dional one, the full
the Yankee original
preserved in a trans-
acarnation. It has style
and the tempo and
hat brought it success
way and in London.
standing features of
orted tune-and-toe ex-
the zesty reproduc-
Bob Fosse's clever cho-
y by Paul Glover, the
dancing by the Grig-
e principals and the
Magall Noel, Collette
and France Arnell as
ling taxi dancers, to-
th Jacques Duby's sty-
of the faint-hearted
the first of the three;
ous machinery of the
ed decor and the blaz-
e-coming.

Fellini Film
Libretto by Neil Simon
Fellini film may make
that the adaptation
had been reversed. It is
regimentary fable about
ball inmate's vain quest
love, plotting the ac-
Central Park to
and from there to
cabaret where "the
haughtily hooped and
ferocious beanie and
land. This "book's" in-
reacle is held in firm
y the rigorous humor
ch Miss Noel conducts
regio hunt for Mr.
always the winner
id open-hearted gener-
the humble heroine,
the grotesque comedy
ships and the dance
with like emphasis and
belting out the songs
ore to the utmost of
always overwhelming
lities. She is a theatri-
wire, her presence the
lavish proceedings
she serves as both
and as an inex-
measurable of ceremonies.
Movie Idol
Chaplin, son of
is on hand as one of
ely Heart's several un-
es, a pompous movie
ugally hides his
s admirer in a cup-
an offended starlet
to his arms. Miss Noel's
the clothes closet as
Lover demonstrates
able technique are one
evening's comic high-
other is the courtship
soms when the taxi

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'Sweet Charity' Preserved

dancer and a timid young man
find themselves trapped togeth-
er in a stalled elevator.
Arthur Lesser has brought
"Sweet Charity" to France with
its smooth professionalism in-
tact. It is a boisterous and
dazzling spectacle charged with
conquering power.

A happy surprise awaits you
at the Théâtre La Bayère
where Marcel Achard's circus
fantasy, "Voulez-vous Jouer
Avec Moi?" is being unexpec-
tedly revived.

The tiny stage has been
transformed into a miniature
sawdust ring and Maurice
Hirsch and Jacques Rosny are
the loryon. clown, Amick
Blancheteau is the trapeze siren
with whom both are hopelessly
taken and Jacques Eboanillon
is the stage-door Johnny who
intrudes behind the scenes, first
to be the butt of the disturbed
funnymen, but later to win
away with the coveted fair one.
Time has not staled nor re-
vived the infinite, delicate
and gay sadness of this little
masterpiece, the very first play
of its author. Both its surface
mirth and bitter-sweet under-
current retain an April fresh-
ness in the present production.

Rosny as the red-headed feck-
le clown with passion is a cap-
italist comedian. Watch him as
he assumes a grave profes-
sional air when he pens billet-
doux on his oversized, flap-
ping foot gear or as he devises
with ill-concealed self-satisfac-

Magall Noel,
the live wire
of "Sweet
Charity" in
translation.



tion a novel method of kick-
ing his rival in the pants. Hirsch
as his cockney sidekick
is his match at amusing dev-
ilry, seeking to ensure the
jeune fatale with a card trick
and forever rattling off dubi-
ous advice. As the circus
princess in snowy white, Miss
Blancheteau is a vision of
graceful evasiveness, the fiery
of the text charmingly realized.

on this occasion delivers a
hilarious lecture on "pop," as
thorough a study of the sub-
ject as Susan Sontag's essay on
"camp" and one that is at
least twice as funny. Perhaps
no one can bottle indignation
as comically as Rigaux. He is
puffed with suppressed rage as
he describes "pop" in its various
forms and illustrates some of
its manifestations with side-
splitting examples. This turn
of his should be immortalized
on celluloid. It is comparable
to the Robert Benchley,
Donald Ogden Stewart and
W. C. Fields screen sketches
and it should take its place
beside them.

Music in Ireland

Home of Operatic Rarities

By Henry Pleasants

WEXFORD, Ireland.—Among
the many distinctions of
this ancient Irish port is that
of having been the birthplace
of Commodore John Barry,
hero of the American Revolu-
tion and "founder" of the U.S.
Navy. His statue, a gift to
Wexford from the U.S. gov-
ernment, dominates Crescent
 Quay, showing him hazard-
ously straddling an anchor, his
sword unsheathed and pointed,
appropriately, in the general
direction of England.

But Wexford, since 1951, has
been more immediately dis-
tinguished as the home of one
of the modest and also one of
the choicest of all operatic
rarities, the festival of
Operatic rarities, the spe-
cialty of this year's festival,
which continues through Nov-
ember, has provided three: Delibes's
"Lakmé," Britten's "Albert
Herring" and, a double bill
composed of Rossini's "L'in-
genuo Felice" (The Happy De-
ception) and Donizetti's "Glo-
ved Grasso" (Carnival Thurs-
day).

The double bill was the

festival's opener, and has proved
to be its gem. Everything
about the two operas, both
early works of their respective
composers, and their produc-
tion, is just right. Wexford's
almost doll-house-like Theatre
Royal, with its admirable ac-
oustics, seems made to order
for these amiable, intimate Ital-
ian farces, and Wexford has
assembled a team of virtuoso
singer-comedians that seems
made to order for them.

A common complaint about
contemporary revivals of early
Rossini and Donizetti is that
there are so few singers about
who can bring them off with
the requisite idiomatic virtu-
osity. In the American basso
buffo Eliezer Esparza, the Ital-
ian tenor Ugo Benelli and the
Trinidad-born mezzo Jill Co-
mez, Wexford has come up with
three.

This is old-fashioned opera
presented in an old-fashioned
way, which is another way of
saying that it is done as it
should be done if it is to be
done at all. David Atherton is
the incisive and sympathetic

conductor, and there is exam-
plary support from Courtney
Kenney at the harpsichord and
the orchestra of the Irish radio.
If the Donizetti piece served
chiefly to show how much more
substantial a composer Rossini
was at 20 than Donizetti at 30,
it still provided a joyous romp
for Gomez, Benelli and Esparza.
"Lakmé," in which Lily Pons
once made musical history of a
kind at the Met by displaying,
for a prima donna, an un-
precedented amount of anat-
omy, including her navel, is
notable here for the appearance
of a young soprano from Mar-
tigny named Christiane Ed-
Pierce.

A lovely performance and a
lovely singer, who managed the
famous—or infamous—"Bell
Song" with remarkable fluency
and accuracy. But here is a
voice for Susanna, Mimi, Adina
or even Madame Butterfly, not
for Lakmé. One hopes that she
will not destroy it by singing
above her natural range just
because, with her natural en-
dowment and at her present
age, she can.

There is more music at Wex-
ford during the festival than is
made for the black tie and
evening dress crowd at the
Theatre Royal. Licensing re-
strictions are lifted for the
duration, and what you hear
elsewhere around the town is
neither Italian, French nor
English. Not all of it is even
Irish. At one time or another
I have heard Irish rock voca-
lists enlivening the wee small
hours with Hank Williams'
"Your Cheatin' Heart," Jim
Webb's "Wichita Lineman" and
Joni Mitchell's "Both Sides
Now," and sounding about as
Irish as Ray Charles.

Both sides, indeed. Had John
Barry been an Irish minstrel
instead of an emigrant Irish
mariner, Wexford might wake
up one morning to find that
he had turned his back on
England and was now brandish-
ing his sword across the Emer-
ald Isle toward the U.S.

ART IN GERMANY

Op and Pop for an Audience of 250,000

By Barbara C. Beuys

COLOGNE—The Cologne

Art Fair was started three
years ago as the yearly meeting
place of West Germany's
progressive but established gal-
eries. It did not take long for
the fair to arouse the suspicion
and anger of those who were
excluded.

The excluded galleries called
the fair a "capitalistic monopoly
of the successful" and denounc-
ed its methods as a great mani-
pulation of art that takes place
all over the world.

They did not protest with
words alone. Last year, the
outsiders began an Anti-Cologne
Art Fair. This year they changed
their name to Newmarket
of Arts, and, within one week,
attracted about 350,000 people—
most of whom had never been
confronted with art at all—to
pop and op and all the rest.
The annual official fairs have
attracted about the same num-
ber in four years.

At the Newmarket, a tent
covered 6,000 square yards and
housed 32 galleries, 15 groups
and 80 individual artists.

Third Fair

Outside the tent, a third "fair"
sprang up where gallery owners
shivered and accused those in-
side of being capitalistic, mono-
polistic, exclusive, etc.

The tent was crowded all day,
and the atmosphere was a mix-
ture of Montmartre, the flea
market and the Cologne
carnival: art was life and life
was art.

Enthusiasm was high; busi-
ness was bad. Most galleries
didn't care. "We are not money
makers like the establishment,"
they said. "We have other
goals."

Most barely earned the rent
for their little stalls inside or
outside the tent, but only
really profitable galleries were

two with naive painters from
Germany and Eastern Europe;
but they are determined to do
it again.

The Newmarket as a whole
was exciting. If one took time
in the midst of the hurry-burry,
one could find good graphics
considerably cheaper than those
at the official fair, a stone's
throw away. But most important
were the people. The aggres-
siveness with which the ordinary

man usually views modern art
was absent.

Child Painted

People were ready to look,
listen and talk and ignored long
hair and exotic clothing. A
band played at night and there
was recorded music all day.
In one corner a child started to
paint—and sold his work.

At the official fair, it was
business as usual and every-

body was satisfied with the
results. The 24 "progressive"
galleries of the establishment
offered nothing new or excit-
ing. There were only the
familiar names with an
emphasis on German and other
European painters and fewer
American artists than last year.
Joseph Beuys was one of the
leaders, with Heins Mack and
Gunter Rambow as other Ger-
man favorites.

Around Cologne Galleries

Works of Old Age. Bankunst-
Galerie, Cologne. Theodor-
Heuss-Ring 7, to Nov. 21.

"Don't trust anybody under
56" could be the idea behind
this exhibition, though the
catalog leaves no doubt that all
42 famous names on show had
created something great before
reaching this mature age. What
this exhibition wants to prove
is that, around the age of 56
the painter—if still creative,
and not everybody is—embarks
on his third career with new
ideas and new vitality. It can-
not be denied that the paint-
ings by Albers, Braque, Chagall,
Jax-Jensky, Matisse, Picasso,
Tobey and many others all
speak for this thesis. Quite a
few of them did their finest
works in this age or found a
new style. Many of the works
on view are for sale, which
makes this exhibition even more
unusual.

Karl Pfahler, Galerie Müller,

Cologne, Lindenstrasse 20, to
Nov. 20.

Karl Pfahler was one of the
German artists at this year's
Venice Biennale. The gallery
shows broad examples of his
paintings, collages and gouaches
from 1959 to 1962 which mark
the definitive end of his al-
over painting period. The
white canvas became part of his
abstract compositions. It brings
the heavy black strokes and
red counterpoints into the open
and gives room for a tension
between colors and shapes
which is well balanced and
never out of proportion. Pfah-
ler's paintings radiate a steady
vitality and an outflow of
energy which has found the
equivalent artistic channels
without losing its refreshing
spontaneity.

Gianni Piacentini, Galerie On-

nasch, Cologne, Lindenstrasse
18, to Nov. 18.

The first exhibition of this
gallery—new to Cologne but
old to Berlin—gives a typically

Italian combination of lofty
elegance and a splendid past.
Piacentini constructs long,
small boards to hang on the
wall. They are painted care-
fully in pink and gray, and the
artist's initials are in the middle
in Empire style. There are
mobiles with two or three
wheels on the floor. One has
a saddle but none is made for
driving. They symbolize a
domesticated technology but are
no answer to pollution.

Erwin Heerich, Galerie Thomas

Borgmann, Cologne, St.
Apernstrasse 4, to Nov. 13.

With his cardboard sculptures
Erwin Heerich stands out as a
truly original artist. It is a
rare originality not based on
sensations or the desire to
shock people in a noisy way. At
first glance his yellowish
objects, which seem to be color-
less, could be overlooked because
of their simplicity and un-
obtrusiveness. But if one looks
again at these cubes and the
split balls, at the exact but
fantastic machines and build-
ings, one suddenly gets a feel-
ing for geometry, for objects as

such. One understands what
no youth teacher taught us at
school: What do squares, circles
and all the other things mean?
Erwin Heerich has succeeded in
disappearing behind his objects,
restraining any personal feel-
ings and expressions. In a very
ascetic way the cardboard
sculptures reveal the pure laws
of logic and geometry and at
the same time prove them to be
as unreasonable as everything
else—or maybe even more.

Robert Graham, Galerie Neuen-

dorf, Cologne, Lindenstrasse
20, to Nov. 30.

Robert Graham's rooms illus-
trate that participation and
permissiveness do not neces-
sarily lead to communication
and that only too often sen-
sation is the reason for frustra-
tion. The voyeur can look
through almost all of the plas-
tic walls and watch a doll-like
pink nude on a white bed in
poses which some might call
pornographic. But the pin-up-
girl sex in those clinical rooms
only provokes a sterile emptiness.
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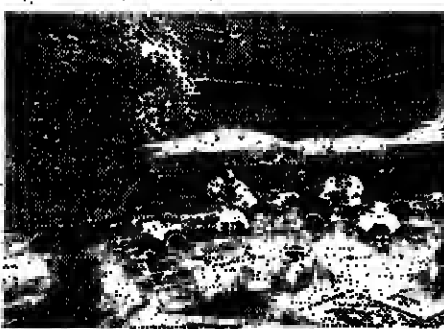
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26	13	McDonald A40	131	17%	17%
34%	11%	McGREED L40	50	30%	21%
45%	27%	McDonald C	196	42	43%
29	10%	McHill pI2A	49	17%	17%
47	17%	McGH pr2B	2	28%	20%

[illegible]

67	18%	Mohawk Data	680	21%	31%
57	19%	Metabyte Corp.	45	22%	22%
56	20%	Micro Channel	10	23%	21%
25%	14	Monarch 1.20	1	17%	17%
22%	7%	Monogram Ind.	11	10%	10%
18%	2	MotorExec 40	8	43%	42%
17%	27%	MTS	16	17%	17%
9	39%	Mosmos p2.75	15	41%	43%
31%	24%	MontDUI 1.7	9	30%	30%
24%	24%	Mont Per 1.68	3	30%	30%
23%	23%	Motomax 1.0	3	30%	30%
17%	6%	Moore MacCor	27	6%	8%
71	30%	Morgan 2.40	17	13%	13%
69	22%	Morseho 70	3	25%	25%
70%	28%	Morson 1.55	2	25%	25%
40	32%	Mor-Nor .80	28	31%	31%
49%	31	Motorola 40	215	46%	47
24%	23%	Motrolite 1.80	64	24%	23
23%	15%	Motrolite 1.80	64	24%	23
23%	15%	Motrolite 1.80	64	24%	23

17%	7%	Murphy Ind	60	11	14%	14%
25%	15%	Murphy Ind	60	55	29	29%
17%	11%	Murphy Oh	50	4	15%	15%
N						
68%	33%	Nasco Ch	70	76	36%	37
40%	13	Narco Sel	40	26	18%	18%
12%	21%	Nashua Ind	46	15	20	20%
25%	16%	Nat Alrig	40	11	19%	19%
25%	16	NAVAT 1.64e	20	11	19%	19
55%	37%	Nat Bisc	220	34	44	44
67	15%	Nat Cash	50	27	20%	20
63	29%	N N can of L	72	27	39%	39
67	29%	Nat Cash R	72	413	37	37
72	41	Nat Chen	50	3	58%	58
17%	14%	Nat Dist	70	127	13%	13%
18%	14	Nat Dist	70	127	13%	13%

24%	14	NetKype 1.85	103	20%	239
9%	4 1/2	Net Indust	33	5%	61
13%	7 1/2	NetInd pl.60	1	10%	101
13%	8%	NetInd. pl.25	3	11%	111
28	16	NetLead 1.70	119	29%	288
29%	21 1/2	Net Presto 1	5	20%	264
30	13%	NetSvcin .60	152	18%	181
40%	26	Net Stand .75	8	31%	317

ملكي من الملوك

BUSINESS

Herald Tribune

FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1970

Page 9

Japan Drops
Discount Rate
6 Percent

Forecast End
of Credit Pinch

Oct. 27 (Reuters).—
The Bank of Japan
said it cut its
discount rate to 6 percent
effective tomorrow.

Its discount rates for
all will remain unchanged
at 5 to 6.5 percent.
Commercial banks' reserve
and ratio will also remain
at 15 percent for time
held by leading banks.

Banking sources said the
move is in line with the Bank
of Japan's policy of narrowing the
gap between the discount
rate and domestic and export
interest rates.

End of Controls

Banking sources, in fact, pre-
dicted today's discount rate
cut will be followed by con-
tinuation of quantitative credit
controls.

These, they said, have
prevented economic
growth, but their continuation
is a serious recession.

They noted, however, that
the easing of credit
controls would take some time.
The country's economic growth
in 1970, ending March
probably fell to about 11
in real terms from 13
percent in 1969.

Nickel Offers
Cash for
Control of Mokta

U.S. Oct. 27.—Société Le
 Nickel offered to acquire the
 mining interest in Cie de
 through an exchange of
 valued at 258.7 million francs
 (about \$41 million).
 Nickel is one of the Western
 largest producers of the
 metal, a holding company
 with interests in Africa, Spain and
 mining manganese and iron
 as well as lead, zinc, copper
 and gold.
 The offer, which is good until
 Nov. 1, is for the exchange of two
 of Nickel and 130 francs in
 three shares of Mokta.
 The offer, which is equal to
 100 francs (\$16.47) for the
 shares, which were last
 traded at 213.50 francs
 440.50 francs for the three-
 share package. The offer is valid
 for a minimum of 360,000
 of 715,000 shares are turned
 in this year, Le Nickel ac-
 cordingly controlling interest in
 the largest producer of
 the West and another of
 Le Nickel's holdings.

Enigma in Basel: The Erdman Case

The following is the second of two articles by Louis B. Fleming
on United California Bank-Base's downfall.

By Louis B. Fleming

BASEL.—Officials of United California Bank
in Los Angeles had their first fight with
management of the now closed UCB-Base
operation shortly after it was acquired in May,
1969.

The Basel staff published full-page advertise-
ments announcing that "the American Challenge
has arrived."
It curbed the funds of this Swiss bank-
ing and industrial community, confirming sus-
picions that the former Swiss Bank was a go-
operation to be regarded with some suspicion.

Reverberations Reach Los Angeles
The reverberations reached Los Angeles and
there was a showdown with Paul Erdman, vice-
president and director of the Swiss operation.
There was another clue as to what the Swiss
bank was all about after it collapsed. There
was a panic among some of the U.S. clients who
feared that their investments, made to dodge
U.S. tax laws, would be disclosed publicly.

Mr. Erdman "rubbed the Swiss the wrong
way from the beginning," one banker reminisced,
"from his Cadillac to his publicity."
But outside of Basel, Mr. Erdman and the
Swiss Bank had another image. He had care-
fully cultivated the U.S. financial press and it
outlet reported what were in fact brilliant
commentaries on the monetary system, including
a remarkable forecast of the devaluation of the
British pound in 1967.

There is nothing in the record to explain what
qualified him as a bank director. Nor is there
any evidence that the bank itself exploited his
forecast regarding the pound. But the bank did
expand its capital three-fold from 1965 to 1969,
its first three years.

On European Expansion Program
It was those figures and that reputation that
UCB-Base saw when it decided to buy
control of the bank.

UCB-Base was then on a European
expansion program and executives thought they
had a good deal with a going and expanding
operation. Planning action to open Zurich and
Geneva branches, and a plan to acquire a
majority of less than 10 million for 58 percent of the
stock and 78 percent of the voting rights.
The confidence must have increased seven

months later when Mr. Erdman told a board
meeting that the profit for the year would
exceed \$1 million. There was no mention of any
troubles even though by that time the cocoa
market had turned around.

Again last July, when the board met, there
was no hint of trouble even though that meeting
came five weeks after Mr. Erdman had received
the audit showing towering margin accounts. But
he told directors that he had been forced to cut
his profit estimate to one-tenth of the original.

Banker Translated Audit

When the audit reached Los Angeles in August,
it had been translated by Mr. Erdman from the
original German into English. The \$9 million
commodity margin account was now identified
as bank payables. But he left in a \$1 million
silver commodity item.

Los Angeles executives immediately knew what
the \$1 million item meant: The bank must have
been trading in commodities on its own account,
which they insist it had been forced to do from
the start not to do.

Los Angeles bank officials already had a special
representative on the scene. Kenneth Graham,
a retired executive, had arrived in Basel in June
to look around. Neal Moore, a senior vice-
president, coordinated the probing from Los
Angeles.

Erdman Estimated Losses

Mr. Moore received the crucial answer in Los
Angeles on Saturday evening, Aug. 22, Mr.
Erdman estimated that the bank was in the
hole \$5 to \$15 million.

Three days before Mr. Erdman made the trip,
the Swiss Banking Commission had ordered an
interim audit.

Eight days after the visit to Los Angeles,
accountants placed the loss above \$30 million
and Mr. Erdman was fired. Two days after that,
he and five associates and one former employee
were in custody for investigation.

No formal charges have been filed and none
is expected for another month.

Mr. Erdman is understood to have told the
Appeals Court here that he altered the audit
through translation. The auditor, Max Studer,
told the court that balance sheets were con-
siderably falsified, the commodity holdings
generally inflated and an examination of
150 receivable accounts revealed that fewer than
ten fulfilled the statutory requirements.

Phillips Petroleum Earnings Off 17%

BARTLESVILLE, Okla., Oct. 27

(Reuters).—Phillips Petroleum to-
day reported a 17 percent drop in
third-quarter profits, citing the
higher costs of making and mar-
keting products, without com-
pensating price increases. In fact, it
noted, chemical prices declined in
the period.

The third-quarter drop took earnings
for the first nine months of the
year to 7 percent below their
year-earlier levels, despite a 2.6
percent gain in revenue.

The company listed an extra-
ordinary profit of \$8.87 million on
the sale of its interest in American
Independent Oil, which was just
about balanced by losses on foreign
assets, notably nationalized Algerian
properties. Neither was in-
cluded in the 1970 figures.

The company said its objective
of approaching self-sufficiency in
crude oil supplies was "particularly
advanced" by confirmation of a
giant oil field in the Norwegian
sector of the North Sea, which will
begin production next year.

Third Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 25.71 31.14
Profits (millions)... 35.71 31.14
Per Share... 0.35 0.43
Nine Months
Revenue (millions)... 1,892.4 1,848.7
Profits (millions)... 84.88 81.40
Per Share... 1.15 1.34

Admiral Corp.
Third Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 96.0 87.7
Profits (millions)... 1.0 0.66
Per Share... 0.02 0.03
Nine Months
Revenue (millions)... 266.0 277.5
Profits (millions)... 10.65 9.35
Per Share... 0.24 0.26

American Chain & Cable
Third Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 45.0 50.3
Profits (millions)... 0.62 1.36
Per Share... 0.04 0.05
First Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 151.86 151.88
Profits (millions)... 5.08 8.4
Per Share... 1.43 0.96

Armstrong Cork Co.

Third Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 120.9 131.1
Profits (millions)... 3.79 7.26
Per Share... 0.14 0.27
Nine Months
Revenue (millions)... 373.5 425.6
Profits (millions)... 15.75 25.63
Per Share... 0.60 0.98

Burlington Industries Inc.
Fourth Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 468.2 433.4
Profits (millions)... 15.58 17.97
Per Share... 0.61 0.69

Bechtel Northern Inc.
Third Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 233.4 219.1
Profits (millions)... 4.23 11.52
Per Share... 0.34 0.97
Nine Months
Revenue (millions)... 630.2 615.6
Profits (millions)... 5.42 13.36
Per Share... 0.44 1.57

Chicago Mill, St. Paul & Pac. RR
Third Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 74.0 71.0
Profits (millions)... -3.03 2.06
Per Share... -1.39 0.96

Citicorp
Third Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 212.5 206.4
Profits (millions)... -12.36 -6.68
Per Share... -3.90 -3.07

Citicorp Service
Third Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 19.6 23.5
Profits (millions)... 0.69 0.74
Per Share... 0.08 0.09
Nine Months
Revenue (millions)... 87.2 92.3
Profits (millions)... 3.10 2.30
Per Share... 0.32 0.23

Commonwealth Oil Ref.
Third Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 51.8 51.4
Profits (millions)... 3.82 5.15
Per Share... 0.31 0.41
Nine Months
Revenue (millions)... 159.7 148.3
Profits (millions)... 13.22 14.06
Per Share... 1.06 1.20

Consolidated Edison N.Y.
Nine Months 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 811.0 768.7
Profits (millions)... 58.75 71.19
Per Share... 1.45 1.51

Crane Co.
Third Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 170.3 171.7
Profits (millions)... 1.24 2.43
Per Share... 0.48 0.94
Nine Months
Revenue (millions)... 507.2 379.1
Profits (millions)... 8.11 6.30
Per Share... 2.38 2.42

Culler-Hammer Inc.
Third Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 60.5 54.1
Profits (millions)... 1.97 1.39
Per Share... 0.58 0.41
Nine Months
Revenue (millions)... 176.0 163.7
Profits (millions)... 4.53 4.72
Per Share... 1.34 1.40

Forster Wheeler Co.
Third Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 275.2 272.2
Profits (millions)... 3.84 3.79
Per Share... 1.22 1.30

General American Transport

Third Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 81.1 72.4
Profits (millions)... 7.81 7.05
Per Share... 0.85 0.88
Nine Months
Revenue (millions)... 250.7 226.5
Profits (millions)... 23.44 21.50
Per Share... 1.95 1.76

Handy & Harman
Third Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 35.6 51.4
Profits (millions)... 0.5 0.88
Per Share... 0.22 0.38
Nine Months
Revenue (millions)... 117.4 183.2
Profits (millions)... 2.22 3.04
Per Share... 0.94 1.30

Interpace Corp.
Third Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 47.05 47.78
Profits (millions)... 1.96 1.73
Per Share... 0.58 0.49
Nine Months
Revenue (millions)... 132.67 138.97
Profits (millions)... 4.22 4.91

I-T-E Paper Corp.
Third Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 73.8 76.3
Profits (millions)... 3.09 3.02
Per Share... 0.42 0.40
Nine Months
Revenue (millions)... 220.7 238.3
Profits (millions)... 9.83 9.8
Per Share... 1.30 1.28

Lubrizol Corp.
Third Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 48.1 42.7
Profits (millions)... 5.33 4.5
Per Share... 0.83 0.45
Nine Months
Revenue (millions)... 139.5 122.5
Profits (millions)... 16.47 13.0
Per Share... 1.64 1.30

M. Lovenstein & Sons Inc.
Third Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 34.4 36.25
Profits (millions)... 1.94 2.11
Per Share... 0.60 0.66
Nine Months
Revenue (millions)... 102.65 274.9
Profits (millions)... 5.41 6.72
Per Share... 1.99 2.03

Norfolk & Western Ry.
Third Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 180.5 164.5
Profits (millions)... 16.8 18.9
Per Share... 1.55 1.97
Nine Months
Revenue (millions)... 542.2 502.7
Profits (millions)... 50.4 56.2
Per Share... 4.77 5.52

Pittston Co.
Third Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 101.8 78.1
Profits (millions)... 8.18 2.89
Per Share... 0.54 0.17
Nine Months
Revenue (millions)... 348.5 297.4
Profits (millions)... 30.75 10.41
Per Share... 1.37 0.69

Raymond International
Nine Months 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 129.2 149.5
Profits (millions)... -0.3 4.51
Per Share... -0.11 1.65

Revere Copper & Brass
Third Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 72.2 86.0
Profits (millions)... 1.85 3.89
Per Share... 0.33 0.51
Nine Months
Revenue (millions)... 237.40 268.95
Profits (millions)... 6.18 8.53

Sealed Air Corp.
Third Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 101.8 78.1
Profits (millions)... 8.18 2.89
Per Share... 0.54 0.17
Nine Months
Revenue (millions)... 348.5 297.4
Profits (millions)... 30.75 10.41
Per Share... 1.37 0.69

Ford Motor
Profits Jump
In 3d Quarter

Depressed Net Level
Remains at U.S. Steel

DETROIT, Oct. 27 (Reuters).—
Ford Motor Co. today reported a
37 percent jump in third-quarter
profits on a 8 percent gain in
revenue, to \$3.4 billion from \$3.2
billion.

Ford said the earnings gain re-
flected an "outstanding launch" of
1971 models.

But for the first nine months of
the year, the auto firm showed net
trailing year-ago figures by 9
percent, largely due to a 28
percent drop registered in the first
quarter of the year. Revenue was
slightly up over the year, but the nine
months at \$10.7 billion.

Earnings amounted to \$74 mil-
lion in the quarter, or 65 cents
a share, up from \$54 million, 50
cents a share.

Over the first three quarters of
the year, profits totaled \$385 mil-
lion, or \$3.87 a share, down from
\$402 million, \$3.70 a share.

U.S. Steel

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (Reuters).—
U.S. Steel Corp. reported today
that the 28 percent drop in profits
over the first half of the year had
extended into the third quarter,
bringing the nine-month decline to
28 percent, also.

Big Steel, citing higher costs
and also labor troubles in the
second quarter of the year which
halted shipments, has argued com-
modity prices have not risen enough
to offset the cost increases.

The company also said demand
for steel was at a lower level dur-
ing the third quarter due to the
General Motors strike.

In the latest quarter, revenue
jumped 8 percent to \$1.27 billion
from the year-earlier \$1.17 billion.
That brought the increase for the
first nine months of the year to 6
percent, with revenue totaling
\$3.74 billion, up from \$3.52 billion.

Profits in the quarter fell to
\$33.58 million, or 82 cents a share,
from \$46.63 million, or 87 cents a
share. In the nine months, the
fall was to \$108.45 million, or \$2.00
a share, from \$150.88 million, or
\$2.79 a share.

Mitsubishi Net Rises
TOKYO, Oct. 27 (Reuters).—The
Mitsubishi Heavy Industry group
declared today an unchanged di-
vidend at an annual rate of 12 per-
cent for the half year ended
Sept. 30. Net profit rose 4 percent
to 943 billion yen (\$24 million)
from 908 billion yen despite a
9 percent dip in sales to 331.59 bil-
lion yen from 365.38 billion in the
year-earlier period.

Southern Pacific
Third Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 273.4 264.7
Profits (millions)... 16.7 23.0
Per Share... 0.63 0.85
Nine Months
Revenue (millions)... 809.0 788.3
Profits (millions)... 59.9 71.4
Per Share... 2.23 2.65

Southern Railway
Third Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 150.35 137.8
Profits (millions)... 15.2 10.2
Per Share... 2.05 1.39
Nine Months
Revenue (millions)... 446.90 422.59
Profits (millions)... 42.9 33.5
Per Share... 5.84 4.59

Spartan Industries*
Year to Aug. 2 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 836.9 850.2
Profits (millions)... -3.75 23.98
Per Share... -0.40 2.48
*figures include extraordinary losses of
\$4 million in 1970 from a discontinued
apparel making division, compared with
an extraordinary gain of \$8.5 million in
1969.

Texas Gulf Sulphur Co.
Third Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 54.4 54.7
Profits (millions)... 11.55 13.22
Per Share... 0.38 0.43
Nine Months
Revenue (millions)... 165.8 181.9
Profits (millions)... 37.57 49.07
Per Share... 1.24 1.63

Transcontinental
Gas Pipe Line Corp.
Year 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 381.9 353.5
Profits (millions)... 45.65 44.54
Per Share... 1.79 1.75

Union Electric Co.
Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 94.23 83.22
Profits (millions)... 19.21 15.23
Per Share... 0.65 0.53
Nine Months
Revenue (millions)... 283.3 214.7
Profits (millions)... 47.86 35.98
Per Share... 1.58 1.22

Unkroyal
Third Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 365.9 368.9
Profits (millions)... 5.14 8.20
Per Share... 0.14 0.27
Nine Months
Revenue (millions)... 1,183.4 1,185.5
Profits (millions)... 27.85 38.18
Per Share... 0.92 1.33

Accord in Principle

Squibb Beech-Nut to Acquire
Lanvin-Charles of the Ritz Inc.

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (NYT).—
Squibb Beech-Nut Inc. has agreed
in principle to acquire Lanvin-
Charles of the Ritz Inc., a leading
company in the cosmetic and per-
fumes industry, through an ex-
change of stock. Based on the
closing price of Squibb on the New
York Stock Exchange yesterday—
\$65.50—the transaction is valued at
\$175.5 million.

Under the agreement, share-
holders of Lanvin-Charles would
receive 0.653 of a share of Squibb
common for each common share
and 0.8129 of a share of Squibb
common for each Lanvin-Charles
preferred share.

Shareholder Approval Needed
The merger is subject to execu-
tion of an agreement, approval by
directors and shareholders of both
companies and an Internal Reven-
ue Service tax ruling that is
satisfactory to both companies.

Squibb Beech-Nut, a diversified
pharmaceutical company, and
manufacturer of specialty foods
and confections, last year netted
\$42.73 million on sales of \$644.87
million.

Lanvin-Charles of the Ritz had
1969 sales of \$68.46 million and out-
put of \$70.9 million.

Shares of Lanvin-Charles closed
on the New York Stock Exchange
today at 35 3/8, up 1 7/8 while
Squibb-Beech-Nut dropped 1 3/4 to
\$2 5/4.

This includes an estimated total
of \$1 billion invested last year
alone, according to the October
issue of the bank's economic
letter.

This represents a \$100 million
increase over levels in 1967 and
1968, and a \$750 million increase
over the average annual in-
creases reported between 1950 and
1968, the publication says.

No information was available on
the total number of U.S. com-
panies involved.

The \$12 billion foreign invest-
ment total is relatively small com-
pared with the \$40 billion estimat-
ed book value of U.S. investments
in European, Canadian and Japan-
ese firms in which the Americans
own a minimum 25 percent in-
terest, the publication says.

"But the trend is highly signifi-
cant," it points out.

Increased foreign investment in
the United States could lead to an
expansion of the job market,
lessening of foreign concern over
American investments abroad, and
an improvement in the U.S.
balance of payments resulting
from higher capital inflows, the
publication explains.

The reasons foreign companies
come to the United States, the
publication continues, include: de-
sire to avoid import barriers, wish
to absorb American management
techniques, and the growth in size
and capital of foreign firms.

Stock Prices
Drift Lower in
Light Trading

List's Narrow Change
Is Cheering to Analysts

By Vartan G. Varian
NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (NYT).—
Wall Street's own ecology problem
—the slow erosion of prices—con-
tinued today.

A total of 483 issues showed gains
on the New York Stock Exchange,
while 804 finished with losses.

Volume kept pace with the price
erosion as only 9.68 million shares
changed hands, up slightly from
yesterday's 9.2 million.

Most glamour stocks moved lower.
One exception was International
Business Machines, edging up 1 1/4
to 291. The data processing giant
has scheduled a press conference
tomorrow to introduce two "im-
portant" products.

The biggest losers on the active
list fell into the computer-equip-
ment category. Memorex dropped
4 3/4 to 78, while Motorola Data
Sciences declined 2 3/8 to 29.

Dow Eases
The Dow Jones Industrial aver-
age slipped 1.98 to close at 734.45
after displaying lower readings
through the session.

Standard & Poor's 500 was off
0.19 at 33.12 and the NYSE declined
0.13 to 45.27.

In Boston, one observer of
technical indicators said: "The
recent market might be described
as 'sloppy,' rather than overtly
weak."

Cold stocks bent an orderly re-
treat after registering 1970 highs
this week.

American-South American Im-
vestment fell 1 3/4 to 47 1/2 and
Dome Mines dropped 1 1/4 to
\$8 1/4 as the largest point losers.

Recent peak prices for gold is-
sues reflected speculative activity
in London, where the free-market
price has climbed to its highest
level in more than a year.

Telephone Sars
American Telephone, a repeater
on the active roster, registered its
fifth fractional loss in a row, easing
1 8 to 42 5/8. The stock has dip-
ped daily since the company an-
nounced plans to sell \$500 million
in debt securities.

The General Motors strike con-
tinued to hang oppressively over
the market. GM slipped 5/8 to
70 1/4 today. When the work stop-
page began at midnight on Sept.
14, the stock stood at 70 5/8. How-
ever, it had been trading above
this price in recent weeks.

Du Pont, which said its net in-
come is being affected adversely
by the GM strike, slid 3/4 to
116 3/8.

The
international
jeweler.

We started in Rio — now we're
almost everywhere. And whether you
come to see us in Paris or Sao Paulo,
you'll find our policy the same: the
finest of gems, imaginatively set, backed
by an unusual full guarantee. And our
prices? Surprisingly low. Come see!

In Europe: PARIS, 3, rue de Castiglione.
LONDON, Hotel Ritz, domestic airport, ALGAEVE,
Hôtels Jupiter, and Alvor. TEL AVIV, Hilton Hotel,
Yaffa airport, JERUSALEM, Hotel Intercontinental,
RANKFURT, Hotel Intercontinental, DUSSELDORF, Hotels
intercontinental and Hilton, MAINZ, Hotel Hilton.
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Observer

The Anti-Nixon Man

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON—What a vigorous political campaign is being waged by President Nixon and Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew! Between them, they are everywhere, railing down the winning position on every issue and having the last word on every network and front page, as well as the first word, the all-important middle word and all the words slightly to the right of middle.



Baker

So effective are these saturation tactics that few Americans even know the name of the man the President is running against. And even he, poor anonymous fellow, has forgotten the name of his running mate.

The White House knows, of course, who the President's opponent is, and will tell you, and even arrange an interview with him. His name is Clarence Fagan. He has an office in the White House. And he looks startlingly like Murray Chotiner, President Nixon's boyhood political adviser.

Fagan is a Democrat. He was chosen by the White House to run against President Nixon this year, since the Democrats have no machinery for nominating the kind of man the President prefers to run against.

When our interview began, Fagan put aside the lead pipe, nails and old alarm-clock mechanism with which he had been fiddling. He was jubilant about the news that President Nixon had just come out publicly against pornography.

"I admire his courage," Fagan said, "but I have never been one to put principle before opportunity in politics." In short, Fagan admitted, he intended to come out for dirty books and pornographic pictures, as well as stag films on the late show.

that the Democrats had stolen the crime issue from the President. "I'm just sorry he didn't force us to do it at gunpoint," Fagan sniveled.

"The Democratic party was fighting for more crime in the streets when Dick Nixon was just a poor, hard-working, clean-living kid in law school, working all day and studying all night to deprive the criminal in the streets of a livelihood," Fagan seered.

Besides promising more pornography, increased crime in the streets, more extensive waste in all branches of government and a revival of cynicism in the White House, Fagan is committed to the following programs if Nixon is defeated:

1. Only convicted felons, Communists and hippies to be appointed hereafter to the Supreme Court.

2. A cowardly surrender in Vietnam.

3. An anti-football law with teeth in it.

4. A Southern bill of abuse requiring every resident of the Southern states to travel to New York at his own expense once a year and be kicked in the shins by a famous network news commentator.

With this program, Fagan believes, he has painted President Nixon into a political corner. "Unless he gets down in the gutter with us Democrats," Fagan snickered, "he'll be throwing away the felon vote, the Communist vote, the hippie vote and the cowardly vote as well as the vote of everybody who wants to do away with football and every Southerner who has always wanted to visit New York but never had an excuse."

Why has Fagan ever left the White House to present the Democratic program in his own words? Because, Fagan sneered, the Democrats lack the money to carry on so intense a campaign. Aware of the Democrats' money problems, no senator, no President Nixon and Jim Agnew have agreed to present the Democratic position to the public, just as Fagan would like to see it presented.

"I'd over do that for them," Fagan gloated, smirked and sniveled with a small whimper.



Lewis Mumford at his home in Amenia, N.Y.

By Israel Shenker

AMENIA, N.Y. (NYT)—The ancient oracles of Delphi, Greece, were a disembodied voice offering cloudy predictions, which simplified the job of prophecy. Today America has a small number of honored oracles who have studied the past, who speak clearly and who are there in flesh and bone.

Lewis Mumford is the select oracular. A few days ago, he celebrated 75 years of suffering with the rest of mankind, and he pursues the labor that oracles conceal: demands: unrelenting days of reading, writing and speaking his mind.

"I've never tried to evade age," he said during an interview at his home here. "When I was young I had the beginnings of TB. The fact that I lived beyond 40 was something of a surprise."

"At the age of 60 I thought I won't try to amass any more intellectual capital, but rather live on what I had. I never suspected that fate would play a very nasty trick on me, so that three of my best books would be the product of these last ten years."

"One knows that at 75 one must look forward to declining powers, and things will dwindle. But it was sheer good luck that I've lived to write these books, and I can't expect that kind of luck from the future."

And yet, in the tiny study of the small two-story house, neatly ranked notes on opposite walls outline more work in progress, notably his autobiography.

"Writing an honest autobiography is so difficult," he noted. "Not just because one doesn't want to say everything one can say about oneself, but because it involves other people. As long as they're alive one can't just speak with absolute freedom about them—out unless one's a heel."

"The answer may be that some of the chapters will have to be deferred until after I'm dead and most other people are dead."

It is not only the story of his intellectual life, but also of personal joys and sorrow—for he has grown even through grief. "When our son was killed in the Second World War, my wife and I felt the deepest kind of shock," he said.

"Looking back on it, I'd give anything to have my son alive, but to have the experience of what grief is, something that every human being must encounter at some point in his life, was part of being alive. His death is still with us—it isn't something we left behind—but it has altered my own perception of human realities."

One closed cabinet houses more than a score of books testifying to Mr. Mumford's imagination and scholarship: "The Condition of Man," "The City in History," "Herman Melville," his latest book.

"The Myth of the Machine: The Pentagonagon Power," (Harcourt Brace Jovanovich) will be published Nov. 11.

In it he objects to the modern world's domination by a conspiracy of power, productivity, property, publicity and pecuniary pleasures.

"The old-fashioned Megamachine [made up of harnesses thousands building the pyramids] was based on punishment," he said. "Now the great improvement is that you control people by persuasion, by giving them a standard of consumption that no people has ever had before. Then, if they're discontented, if their life seems a little hollow, you give them drugs and pornography."

Mumford suggested that the young who reject every institution their fathers believed in were reduced to believing in traditions only five years old.

"They will commit an infinite number

of blunders," he said, "including submission to the very forces that they oppose—when they use violence they're submitting to violence, when they use drugs they're widening the scope of the drug industry."

He was distressed by the small groups whose strategy of frustration is bombing buildings. "I can understand their emotional reaction up to a point, but their lack of intelligence is terrible," he said. "They live from moment to moment. In other words, they're not yet rational human beings."

Though (as a result of illness) he never got his bachelor's degree, he was a sought-after university lecturer and critic. For years he reviewed art and architecture for The New Yorker.

"One gets to hate pictures if one has to form judgments about them every week," he said. "And it became more and more difficult to get anywhere by train to see buildings, which were more and more 'publicly architecture.'"

He moved here after spending the first 40 years of his life in his native New York City, "New York," he said, "has now come to be a foreign country and a really lousy place."

He is a tense man whose work ethic demands strict devotion. Years ago he and his wife, Sophia, decided against social life, and his work is rarely interrupted.

His wife helps by typing his manuscripts and leaving him small notes with indications of corrections she has been daring enough to make.

Someone once asked his daughter if her father was traveling in Europe for business or pleasure. "I don't think my father ever does anything for pleasure that isn't partly business," she replied, "and he never does any business that doesn't give him pleasure."

PEOPLE: A Queen's Word Vs. a Nanny's



Flowers for the Queen from Lord Christopher.

Even though he successfully got the Queen of England to intervene on his behalf, 6-year-old Lord Christopher Wellesley nearly missed seeing anything of the premiere of the film "Waterloo."

The film, which had its royal premiere Monday night at the Odeon in Leicester Square, depicts one of the young lord's ancestors' greatest victories.

The great-great-grandson of the Duke of Wellington had been taken to the theater to present the Queen with a bouquet.

When the Queen asked Lord Christopher: "Are you going to see the film?" he replied "No." She added, "Perhaps they will let you watch a little of it as a special treat."

With the royal approval, Lord Christopher turned to his nanny and said, "Please may we go?"

Nanny said "no"—mother had said he must go home after he presented the Queen with her bouquet.

"The Queen said I could go," Lord Christopher insisted. "She said I could see a bit of the film—but I want to see all of it."

Nanny finally relented and took Christopher inside, where he was permitted to watch the film—for 10 minutes.

A 23-year-old girl motorcyclist was accused yesterday of exceeding a 35-mile-an-hour speed limit—exceeding it by up to

85 miles an hour at eight without lights.

Police at Melbourne, Austr said Anne Stephenson, a motorcycle courier for a delivery 1 rode her cycle at speeds up to 120 mph through 35 and 40 zones. A court found her guilty of driving at dangerous speed exceeding the limits, and without lights and disobeying traffic signals. She was fined \$120 and her license was suspended for six months.

Police said she told them had just left a party and not used lights because she thought she would lose the lice in the dark streets.

Evangelist Billy Graham film star Elliot Gould are the ten best-dressed men in United States in the 25th annual survey of the National Tailors Guild. Of the list, according to their respective fields, were: 1. Mayor John L. Lindsay; 2. singer Frankie Laine; 3. comedian Danny Kaye; 4. actor Paul Newman; 5. catcher Johnny Bench; 6. spy Bob Barker; 7. the "Truth Consequences" program; 8. vision; Leonard Solomon, S. field; 9. industries president; 10. nightclub performer; 11. comedian, and Ar. 12. real estate.

Fred Balliet, president of Tailors Guild, commented: "not necessary to spend a considerable sum of money to well dressed—but it helps."

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